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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book for 2001 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children. The statistical portrait is based on over 40 indicators of well-being in the areas of: (1) economic security; (2) child health; (3) child safety; (4) adolescence; and (5) education. Introductory comments note the report's focus on children as part of families and identify the numbers and rates of birth defects as new indicators included in this data book. Section 1 of the report provides background demographic information on the child population, households with children, and race and ethnicity. Sections 2 through 6 present current information and examine trends in each of the above areas. Findings indicate that during the 1990s fourth- and seventh-grade reading achievement on the Michigan Education Assessment Program showed significant improvement. The teen birth and teen death rates declined. Injury deaths among teens dropped almost a third. The most profound worsening trend was the increased rate of children involved in an investigation of alleged child abuse or neglect. Despite the decline in child poverty during the 1990s, the percent of

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children participating in the School Lunch Program remained a third higher than a decade earlier. Measures of maternal and infant health have also worsened. Particularly high levels of racial segregation are described along with consistent racial disparities in health and education outcomes. The report's final section presents state and county profiles of well-being. Information on data notes and sources completes the report. (KB)

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN

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DATA BOOK 2001

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OUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

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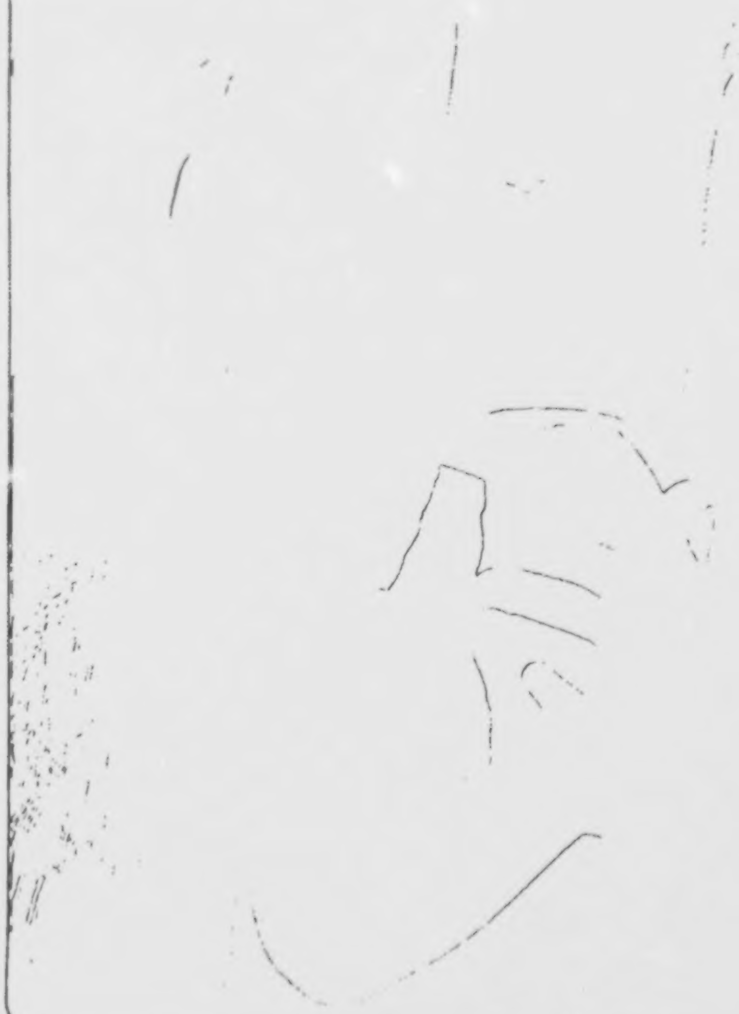

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN

DATA BOOK 2001

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

kids count
in Michigan

Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan League for Human Services**
  A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable associations. (For further information, call 517/487-5436 or toll free 800/837-5436.)
- **Michigan's Children**
  A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families. (To contact the Community Advocacy project, call 517/485-3500 or toll free 800/330-8674.)

The 2001 Data Book is available for $15 plus sales tax (shipping and handling – $3)

For copies of the book, further information or presentations, contact:

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Introduction

This year's publication places the "focus" on children as part of families. While the key indicators reflect outcomes for individual children, the well-being of children is inextricably bound to their families. At the beginning of the 21st century most children in Michigan live in households where one or both parents work outside the home, and a substantial share (35%) live in households headed by a single parent or another adult. At the same time the level of state support available to families who need emergency services, cash assistance, or assistance with children with special needs has eroded. While more responsibility for family and child well-being has been accorded to local communities in Michigan, resources have not followed. These trends have placed particular stress on communities with the heaviest concentrations of the most vulnerable families.

This year's data book contains the latest available data on over 40 indicators to assess child well-being in Michigan and its 83 counties. Trend information, mostly for the decade of the 1990s, is reviewed for eighteen core indicators such as child poverty and teen births, as well as population and household information from the 1990 and the 2000 Census. Discussions of individual indicators are included in the overviews of background information, economic security, child health, child safety, adolescence, and education.

The Census 2000 information on race, age and household composition from the "short-form" survey as well as comparisons with the 1990 census have also been included in this publication. (Such information for years between the decennial censuses represents estimates based on the previous census, birth and death records, and migration patterns.)

The Census 2000 data documenting the particularly high levels of segregation among children of diverse race and ethnic backgrounds in Michigan suggest inequities that are reflected in the significant racial disparities in several other indicators such as low-birthweight, infant mortality, teen births, and teen deaths. Clearly all children do not have equal opportunities to develop to their full potential.

For the first time this year the numbers and rates of birth defects among Michigan's newborns are included on the state and county profile pages. Such defects are the leading cause of infant mortality, accounting for more than 20 percent of infant deaths, and Michigan's infant mortality rate continued to be its worst measure of child well-being, compared to other states in the nation. Almost 8 percent of all newborns in Michigan suffered from birth defects, which are reportable within the first two years of a child's life. Birth defects usually impair a child's development and ability to function normally.

Birth defects also contribute substantially to childhood disease, long-term disability, and death. By the end of their fifth year, Michigan children born in 1993 with a birth defect had a cumulative mortality rate roughly four times higher than average: 46 deaths per 1,000 children, compared to 11 for all children.[1] While some defects are observable, many are not. The most common diagnostic category reported involved anomalies of the heart and circulatory system, followed by conditions affecting the musculoskeletal system. Although individual children are afflicted, families and society are also deeply affected.

By the end of their fifth year, Michigan children born in 1993 with a birth defect had a cumulative mortality rate roughly four times higher than average: 46 deaths per 1,000 children, compared to 11 for all children.

These defects result from known and unknown causes in the internal or external environment of the developing fetus. For example, research linking low maternal levels of the folic acid vitamin to abnormalities in the developing nervous system of the fetus resulted in a 1998 government mandate that all enriched grain products such as cereal, pasta and bread be fortified with this vitamin. Since then the incidence of defects such as spina bifada (vertebrae around the spinal cord do not fuse properly) and anencephaly (all or part of the brain is missing) has been reduced by almost 20 percent, according to a study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[2] As more is learned about the various causes and patterns of birth defects, the state (or particular counties with relatively high incidences of specific defects) can use the information to target appropriate prevention programs.

Endnotes

1. From "Selected high points concerning these data, Birth Defects Incidence and Mortality Tables." Michigan Department of Community Health (http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/PHA/OSR/BirthDefects/summary.asp)
2. Marilyn Elias. "Added folic acid reduces birth defects." *Lansing State Journal* (June 22, 2001) reporting on findings of a study by Margaret Honein, CDC epidemiologist, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Photo courtesy of David L. Smith.

Background:

Child Population

Michigan is home to roughly two and a half million children (2,595,767), according to U.S. Census 2000. The state's child population grew by only 137,000 children (6%) between the 1990 and the 2000 census. This represents less than half the national increase (14%) in the child population.[1] Although preliminary estimates from the Census suggest that over a million children in the nation were not counted, no adjustments have been made available. Minority children and those living in rental housing were most likely not to have been included.

Michigan Counties with the Largest Numbers of Children

Half the state's children lived in five counties, according to the Census 2000. Two of five children in the state lived in one of the three most densely populated southeastern counties. Wayne County had by far the largest number of children (578,000) of any county in the state with almost a quarter (22%) of the total state child population. Oakland County's child population (301,000) constituted another 12 percent of the state child population, while the 190,000 children in Macomb County comprised 7 percent of the total.

Most of the ten counties with the largest numbers of children showed gains between 1990 and 2000. Ottawa (24%) and Washtenaw (17%) counties reflected the greatest numerical increases in children and Wayne County the least, with growth of only 1 percent. Among the three counties losing child population, Saginaw County experienced the largest loss with a drop of 6 percent in the numbers of children.

Michigan Counties with the Largest Numbers of Children

County	Child Pop. Age 0-17 1990	Child Pop. Age 0-17 2000	% Change in Child Pop. 1990-2000	% of Total Child Population 2000
Michigan	2,458,765	2,595,767	6	
Wayne	570,637	577,680	1	22.3
Oakland	268,058	300,760	12	11.6
Macomb	171,653	189,784	11	7.3
Kent	141,576	162,259	15	6.3
Genesee	120,663	119,601	-1	4.6
Washtenaw	61,096	71,288	17	2.7
Ottawa	55,078	68,396	24	2.6
Ingham	68,365	65,351	-4	2.5
Kalamazoo	54,473	57,391	5	2.2
Saginaw	59,577	55,890	-6	2.2

Source: *U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)*

Half the state's children lived in five counties, according to the Census 2000.

Child Population in Michigan Counties

Changes in the numbers of children varied across the counties by region. Of the five counties that experienced more than a 10 percent drop in the number of children over the decade, four were in the Upper Peninsula with Ontonagon and Marquette sustaining roughly a 25 percent decline. In contrast, the numbers of children in the West Michigan counties of Newaygo and Ottawa climbed by almost 25 percent and by 20 percent or more in several northwestern counties, such as Leelanau, Antrim, and Benzie. The biggest gain (36%) in the number of children in any one county occurred in Livingston County.

Children as a share of Michigan's total population remained essentially the same over the decade: 26 percent. Among Michigan's counties the child population share ranged from 19 percent in Alcona County to 29 percent in Newaygo, Allegan, Livingston and Ottawa counties. In only seven counties did the child share of population increase over the decade, and then only slightly. For example, one of the biggest increases (4%) occurred in Wayne County where the child population share grew from 27 to 28 percent. The Upper Peninsula counties of Marquette and Alger sustained the biggest decrease (18%) in their shares of child population—dropping from roughly 25 to 21 percent. (Changes in the share of children in a county are also affected by increases in the numbers of resident adults.)

Endnotes

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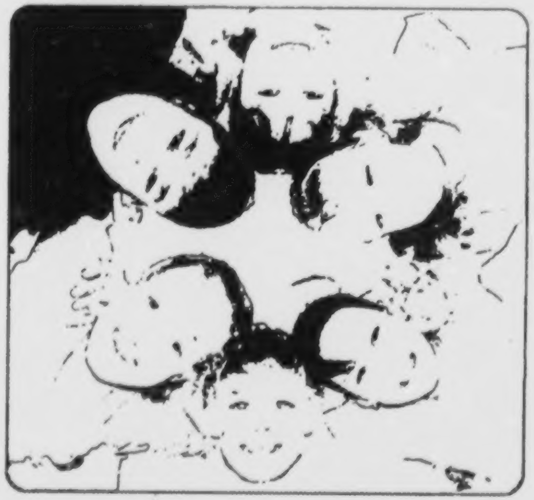
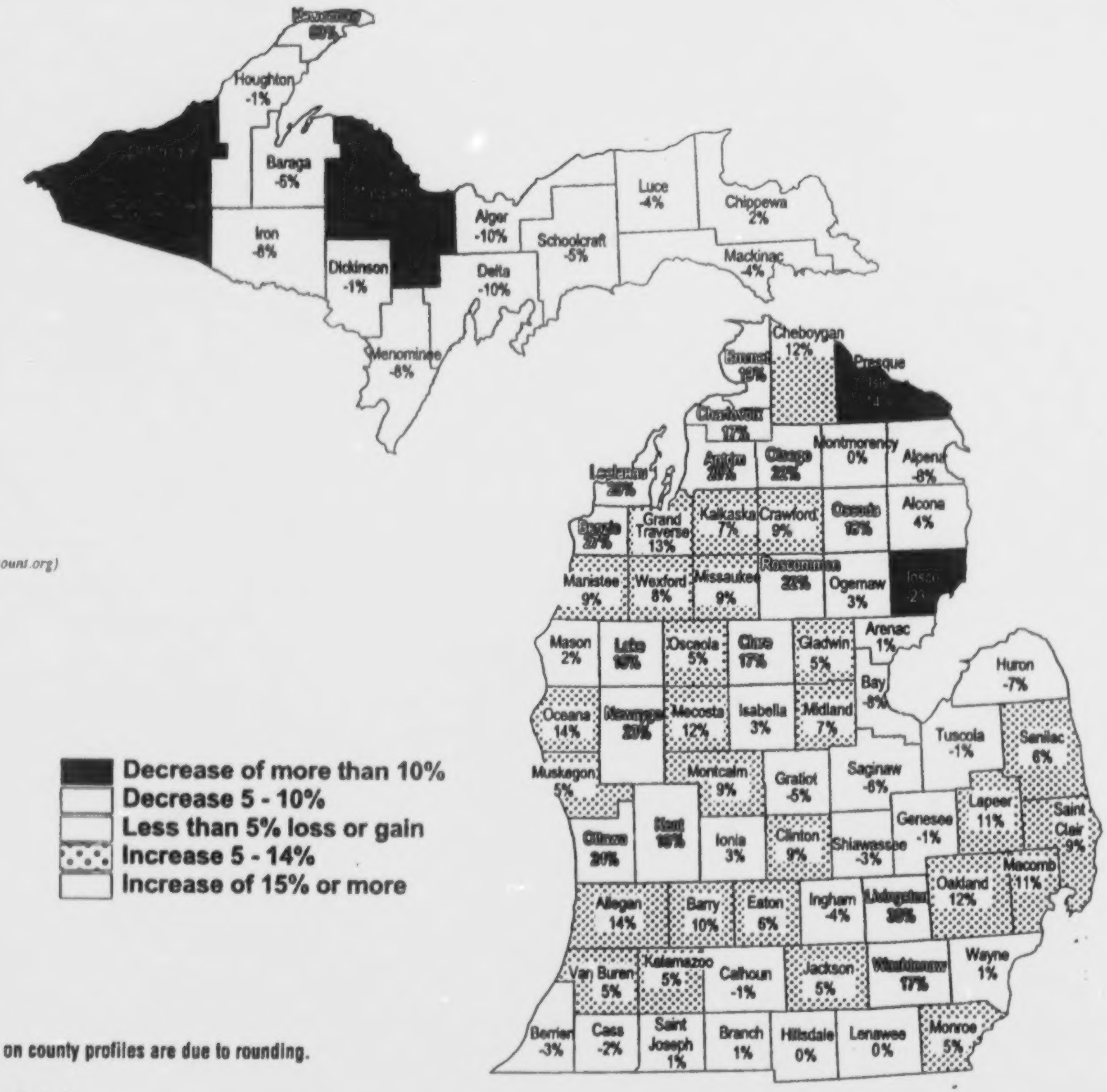
[1] William P. O'Hare. *The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census.* Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau. (June 2001). p. 5.



Percentage Change in Child Population 1990-2000

Michigan: 6% increase

Source: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)


Houghton -1%
Baraga -5%
Iron -8%
Dickinson -1%
Menominee -8%
Alger -10%
Delta -10%
Schoolcraft -5%
Luce -4%
Chippewa 2%
Mackinac -4%
Cheboygan 12%
Presque
Charlevoix 17%
Montmorency 0%
Alpena -8%
Alcona 4%
Grand Traverse 13%
Kalkaska 7%
Crawford 9%
Manistee 9%
Wexford 8%
Missaukee 9%
Roscommon
Ogemaw 3%
Iosco
Arenac 1%
Mason 2%
Osceola 5%
Clare 17%
Gladwin 5%
Bay -8%
Huron -7%
Oceana 14%
Mecosta 12%
Isabella 3%
Midland 7%
Tuscola -1%
Sanilac 6%
Muskegon 5%
Montcalm 9%
Gratiot -5%
Saginaw -6%
Lapeer 11%
Saint Clair 9%
Ionia 3%
Clinton 9%
Shiawassee -3%
Genesee -1%
Oakland 12%
Macomb 11%
Allegan 14%
Barry 10%
Eaton 6%
Ingham -4%
Van Buren 5%
Kalamazoo 5%
Calhoun -1%
Jackson 5%
Washtenaw 17%
Wayne 1%
Berrien -3%
Cass -2%
Saint Joseph 1%
Branch 1%
Hillsdale 0%
Lenawee 0%
Monroe 5%
Decrease of more than 10%
Decrease 5 - 10%
Less than 5% loss or gain
Increase 5 - 14%
Increase of 15% or more

Note: Differences in percentage change on county profiles are due to rounding.

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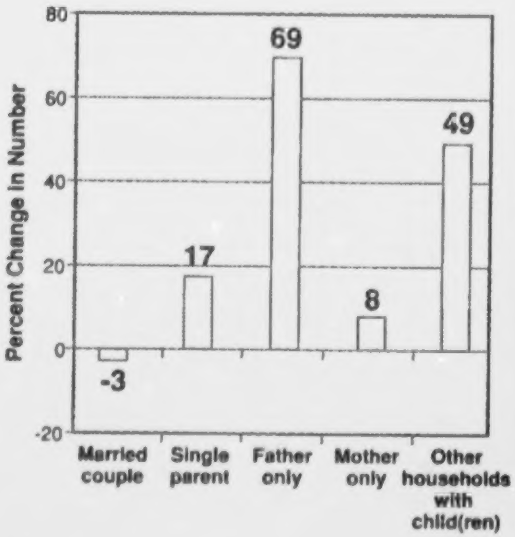
Background: Households with Children

Households with children under age 18 in Michigan comprised roughly one-third of all households in the state in 2000.[1] Almost all (92%) of these households were family households with at least one parent present.[2] Grandparents, other relatives or non-relatives headed the non-family households with children. At the same time, it is important to note that a sizeable share, over a third, of Michigan households with children are headed by a single parent or other adult(s) who may or may not be related to the child, and the number of all of these households grew over the 1990s.

Changes in Households with Children 1990 vs. 2000

Many changes have occurred over the past several decades in the home life of children. While some of these trends slowed over the 1990s, other changes are accelerating. For example, the overall number of single parent family households in Michigan rose by 17 percent in the 1990s compared to 37 percent over the 1980s. The biggest change in households with children over the 1990s was the 69 percent jump in single father families. Of the roughly 54,000 additional single parent families in Michigan in 2000 compared to 1990, almost 33,000 were headed by a single father. The numbers of non-family households with children also swelled considerably—by 49 percent.

Father-headed families in Michigan jumped by 69 percent over the 1990s.



Source: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000

The overall number of single parent family households in Michigan rose by 17 percent in the 1990s compared to 37 percent over the 1980s

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Photo courtesy of David L. Smith.

Households with Children in Michigan Counties

The numbers of married couple families with their own children dropped slightly (3%) over the decade. The roughly 873,000 married couple families represented almost two-thirds (65%) of all households with children. In most (66) counties, married couple families represented a larger proportion of households with children than the state average. Livingston had the largest share (81%) of such households, and Wayne County the smallest share (50%). Over the 1990s the majority of Michigan counties experienced a decline in the number of households with children headed by a married couple. Most affected were the counties of Iosco, Ontonagon, and Marquette where the numbers of married couple households with children dropped by roughly a third. Livingston County experienced the greatest increase (30%) in these families by far; only seven other counties reflected increases of over 10 percent during the decade.

The roughly 363,400 single parent families with children comprised over a quarter (27%) of all the state's households with children. Such families represented a third or more of households with children in three of Michigan's urban counties: Wayne (37%), Genesee (35%), and Saginaw (33%). Livingston County had by far the lowest share of single parent households (14%). All counties but Wayne saw the numbers of such households climb over the decade although in Saginaw, Berrien, Genesee, and Van Buren counties they grew by less than 10 percent. Ottawa, Crawford, and Livingston counties sustained the largest increases in single parent families, 70 percent or more.

Distribution and patterns of growth among single parent families headed by mothers and fathers differed markedly. Among all Michigan households with children, the 284,000 mother-headed families represented roughly one of five (21%) households with children in 2000, having increased over the decade by 8 percent. Wayne County had the largest share (31%) of such families, followed closely by Genesee and Saginaw counties with 28 percent; Livingston County had the smallest share (10%) with Ottawa and Lapeer at 12 percent.

Most counties saw a growth in the numbers of mother-headed families with children over the 1990s, with Oscoda and Crawford counties sustaining the largest increases with numbers two-thirds higher in 2000. Only ten counties, led by Alcona with a 12 percent decline, experienced a drop; the numbers remained stable in three counties —Saginaw, Calhoun and Lake —and climbed by less than 5 percent in another eight.

Father-headed families with children in Michigan jumped from 47,000 to 80,000 over the decade. In 2000, such families represented 6 percent of all Michigan households with children, compared to 4 percent in 1990. In the counties of Alcona and Ontonagon they comprised 10 percent of households with children, and 9 percent in six other northern Michigan and Upper Peninsula counties. Livingston, Ottawa, and Oakland had the smallest share (4%) of such households. The numbers of father-headed households increased in all Michigan counties, but the largest jump occurred in Antrim County where the number tripled over the ten years. The smallest increase occurred in Ogemaw County where the numbers swelled by about a third.

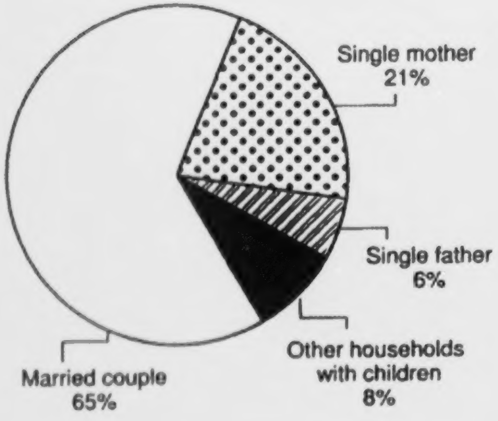
Photo courtesy of David L. Smith.

The 111,000 households with minor children not headed by a parent represented 8 percent of all households with children in the state. The high poverty counties of Wayne (13%) and Lake (11%) had the largest shares of such households, while the Upper Peninsula counties of Keweenaw (3%) and Houghton (4%) the smallest. Over the decade every Michigan county except Alpena experienced an increase in the number of households with children not headed by a parent. The northern Michigan counties of Grand Traverse, Iron, and Kalkaska sustained four-fold increases in the number of such households.

Endnotes

1. A "household" consists of one or more persons sharing living quarters.
2. "Family" households are those with two or more persons related by birth, marriage or adoption, as opposed to non-family households.

One-third of Michigan households with children were headed by a single parent or other adult(s) in 2000.



Source: U.S. Census 2000

Background:

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity shape the lives of children in many ways. Numerous studies have documented racial and ethnic disparities in income, health care, child care, wealth and social support. These inequities are sustained by the failure to address cultural barriers or allocate resources to underserved populations. Ever more children in the state are affected as a growing proportion of the child population is minority.

In Michigan white children who are not Hispanic continue to be in the majority, according to the 2000 Census, but diversity has increased over the past twenty years. The share of the child population that was minority climbed to 28 percent compared to 20 percent in 1980.[1] African American children who are not Hispanic represent the largest minority group (17%), followed by Hispanics (5%). (Since Hispanics are counted separately as a minority in the following discussion, ***they are not included in any racial group*** although Hispanic is an ethnic designation rather than a racial category. See the detail about the racial identities of Hispanics on page 13.)[2]

The picture of racial and ethnic diversity among children in Michigan presented by the Census 2000 differs from previous census reports because for the first time Americans could select more than one racial category.[3] This new option was developed in response to broad public comment supporting a more realistic and accurate portrayal of racial identity. While the percentage in the total population selecting more than one race was quite small in Michigan as in the nation, the state's children were twice as likely as adults to be multi-racial (3.4% compared to 1.4%) and constituted Michigan's third largest group of minority children, after African American and Hispanic.

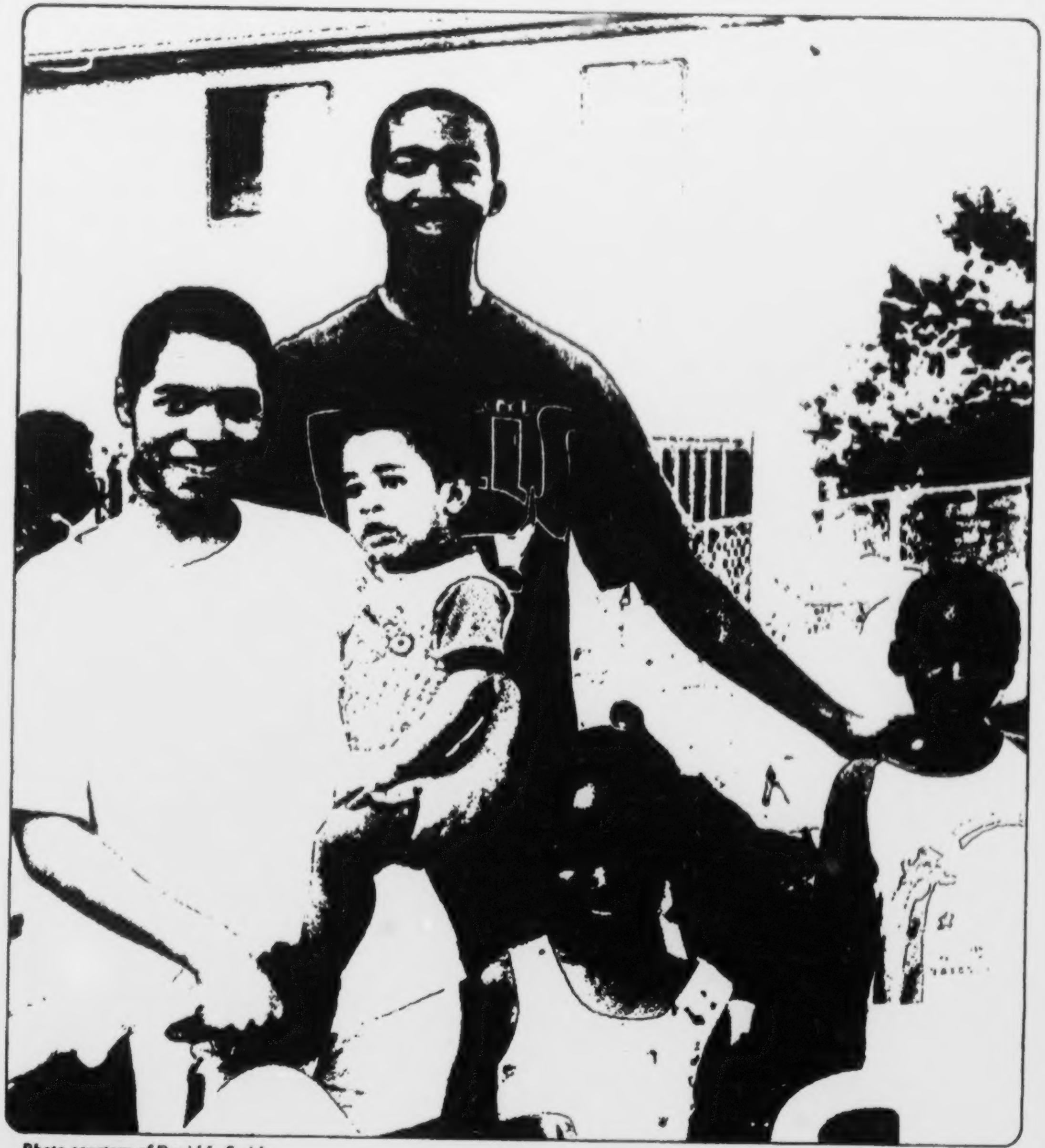
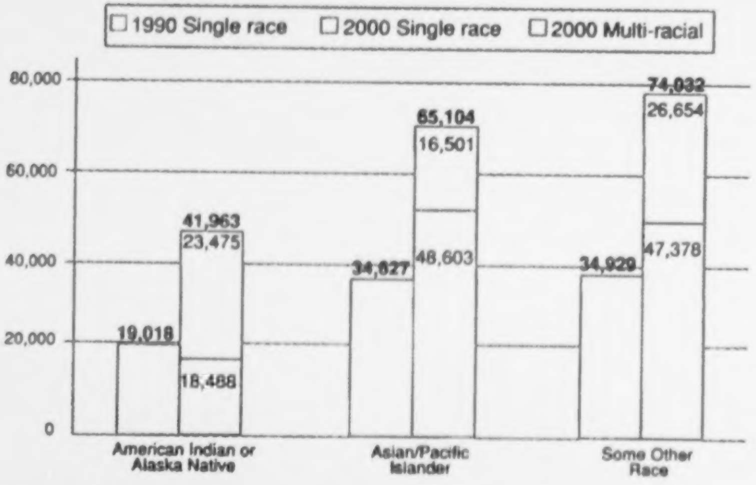


Photo courtesy of David L. Smith.

These expanded choices in racial categories make comparisons with previous census data impossible. Individuals who were included in a single racial group in a previous census may now be identified as multi-racial, and including multi-racial children in all the groups with which they identify necessitates counting them more than once. Not including these children in the groups with which they have identified, however, can be misleading, particularly for the smaller racial groups. For example, the number of Michigan's American Indian children fell between 1990 and 2000 if only single race children are counted, but doubled when multi-racial children who selected American Indian/Alaskan Native as one of their racial groups are included. (See chart.) With this caution, for the sake of simplicity, this overview of the racial identity of children combines all multi-racial children as a single group and counts them only once. (The discussion on multi-racial children on page 12 includes more detailed information about specific racial affiliations.)

> *The share of the child population that was minority climbed to 28 percent compared to 20 percent in 1980.*

Multi-racial* children add significant numbers to smaller minority groups in Michigan



**When multi-racial children are included in each race they selected, they are counted at least twice.*
Source: U.S. Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Photo courtesy of Melanie Smith.

White Children

The largest group of children in the state continued to be non-Hispanic white. Among the 50 states, Michigan had the eighth largest population of non-Hispanic white children in the nation. Ranking 25th in its percentage of 72 percent of such children, Michigan placed at almost the midpoint of the states in terms of racial/ethnic diversity among its child population.

In most Michigan counties (45 of the 83), however, white children represented over 90 percent of the child population. In only nine counties did the share of white children comprise a smaller share than the state average (72%). Among the counties, Wayne had by far the smallest share of non-Hispanic white children (41%), followed by Saginaw with 62 percent.

Michigan Counties with the Smallest Shares of White Non-Hispanic Children

County	Number of White Non-Hispanic Children	% County Children
Michigan	1,879,122	72.4
Wayne	238,018	41.2
Saginaw	34,409	61.6
Genesee	78,729	65.8
Chippewa	5,414	65.9
Mackinac	1,758	66.3
Ingham	43,445	66.5
Berrien	28,950	68.4
Washtenaw	50,520	70.9
Muskegon	33,884	72.3
Baraga	1,460	72.8

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

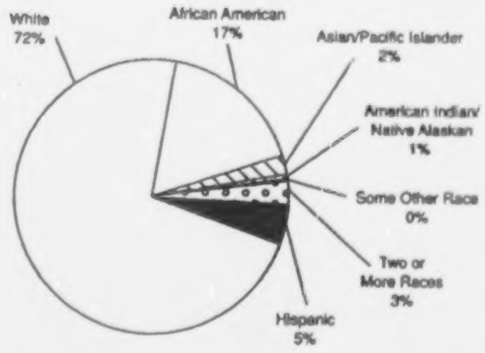
African American Children

Michigan's roughly 449,100 African American children were the state's largest minority group, representing 17 percent of the state's child population. Although Michigan also had the eighth largest number of African American children among the states, in 15 other states African American children represented a larger share of the child population.

Almost all (96%) of Michigan's African American children lived in only ten counties. Almost two-thirds (62%) lived in one county—Wayne—where they represented roughly half of the county's children. In Detroit, Wayne County's central city, African American children constituted 85 percent of the child population.

The counties with the next largest shares of all the state's African American children were Oakland (8%) and Genesee (7%). In Oakland County, African American children comprised 11 percent of the child population, in Genesee County 26 percent.

Almost 30% of the state's children were minority in 2000 Census.



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Michigan Counties with the Largest Shares of African American* Children

County	Number of African American Children	% County Children	% all Michigan African American Children
Michigan	449,091	17.3	
Wayne	279,309	48.4	62.2
Genesee	30,716	25.7	6.8
Saginaw	13,755	24.6	3.1
Berrien	9,584	22.7	2.1
Muskegon	8,321	17.8	1.9
Washtenaw	10,873	15.3	2.4
Ingham	9,493	14.5	2.1
Kalamazoo	7,986	13.9	1.8
Calhoun	4,900	13.7	1.1
Oakland	34,413	11.4	7.7
Kent	18,366	11.3	4.1
Macomb	6,320	3.3	1.4

*Non-Hispanic only

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Almost all (96%) of Michigan's African American children lived in only ten counties.

American Indian/Alaskan Native Children

Michigan was 13th in the nation in its number (16,571) of non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 10th in its share (1%) of these children. The counties with the largest shares of American Indian/Alaskan Native children were located mostly in the state's Upper Peninsula.

The almost 2,000 American Indian/Alaskan Native children in Chippewa County constituted the largest number in any one county as well as the largest share (23%) of any county's child population, followed closely by Mackinac County, also with 23 percent. Mackinac County with 600 American Indian/Alaskan Native children, however, had fewer of these children than several urban counties such as Wayne and Macomb.

Michigan Counties with Largest Shares of American Indian/ Alaskan Native* Children

County	Number	% County Children	% all MI American Indian Children
Michigan	16,571	0.6	
Chippewa	1,918	23.4	11.6
Mackinac	610	23.0	3.7
Baraga	378	18.8	2.3
Schoolcraft	206	10.2	1.2
Luce	141	9.4	0.9
Alger	126	6.2	0.8
Leelanau	299	5.8	1.8
Isabella	576	4.5	3.5
Gogebic	140	3.9	0.8
Emmet	308	3.9	1.9
Cheboygan	234	3.7	1.4
Menominee	218	3.6	1.3
Delta	320	3.5	1.9
Marquette	307	2.2	1.9

*Non-Hispanic only

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Asian/Pacific Islander Children

The roughly 48,000 Asian/Pacific Islander children in the state comprised roughly 2 percent of the state's child population. Compared to other states, Michigan ranked 14th in the number, and 17th in the share of these children.

The largest number (13,700) of Asian children lived in Oakland County, where they constituted 5 percent of the child population. The second largest concentration (9,900) lived in Wayne County, but there they represented only 2 percent of the county child population. Washtenaw County's 3,700 Asian/Pacific Islander children comprised over 5 percent of the county child population, the largest share in any county.

Michigan Counties with Largest Shares of Asian/Pacific Islander* Children

County	Number of Asian American Children	% County Chuildren	% all MI Asian American Children
Michigan	48,006	1.8	
Washtenaw	3,736	5.2	7.8
Oakland	13,729	4.6	28.6
Ingham	2,458	3.8	5.1
Ottawa	1,869	2.7	3.9
Macomb	4,728	2.5	9.8
Kent	3,389	2.1	7.1
Wayne	9,902	1.7	20.6
Kalamazoo	920	1.6	1.9
Midland	347	1.6	0.7
Isabella	180	1.4	0.4
Houghton	103	1.3	0.2
Eaton	342	1.3	0.7
Calhoun	421	1.2	0.9
Berrien	474	1.1	1.0

*Non-Hispanic only

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Photo courtesy of Melanie Smith.

Michigan Counties with Largest Shares of Children of Some Other Race*

County	Number	% County Children
Michigan	5,915	0.2
Washtenaw	387	0.5
Kalamazoo	263	0.5
Schoolcraft	9	0.4
Ingham	247	0.4
Cass	45	0.3
Lake	8	0.3
Berrien	131	0.3
Wayne	1,629	0.3
Calhoun	98	0.3
Genesee	323	0.3
Jackson	108	0.3
Kent	417	0.3

*Non-Hispanic only
Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Children of Some Other Race

Only roughly 5,900 non-Hispanic children selected the Some Other Race category, 0.2% of the state's children, similar to almost every state in the nation. (In Michigan 90 percent of all children described as "Some Other Race" were Hispanic.) The largest numbers of non-Hispanic children of Some Other Race lived in the state's populous urban counties, such as Wayne (1,600), Oakland (700) and Kent (400). Washtenaw and Kalamazoo counties had the largest shares (0.5%) of their non-Hispanic children who were Some Other Race.

Multi-racial Children

Multi-racial children, those who selected more than one racial group, constituted Michigan's third largest minority group (3%). Roughly 73,700 of the state's non-Hispanic children were identified as being more than one race. (Another 15,700 Hispanic children were also described as multi-racial.)

Among non-Hispanic children, over a third (35%) of multi-racial children were white and African American; in contrast, among Hispanic multiracial children, white and Some Other Race were the majority (58%). Not surprisingly, these combinations reflected the two largest racial groups among non-Hispanics and Hispanics, respectively.

Among Michigan counties, three Upper Peninsula counties had the largest shares of non-Hispanic multi-racial children: Mackinac (8%), Chippewa (7%), and Baraga (7%). Almost all of these multi-racial children represented the combination of white and American Indian/Alaskan Native. Among the large urban counties, Ingham County (5%) had the largest proportion of children identified with more than one race.

Michigan Counties with Largest Shares of Multi-racial* Children

County	Number	% Children in County
Michigan	73,681	2.8
Mackinac	221	8.3
Chippewa	598	7.3
Baraga	130	6.5
Ingham	3,302	5.1
Schoolcraft	97	4.8
Washtenaw	3,241	4.5
Lake	112	4.5
Luce	58	3.9
Kalamazoo	2,165	3.8
Calhoun	1,289	3.6
Cheboygan	218	3.5
Cass	453	3.5
Alger	70	3.5

*Non-Hispanic only
Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Photo courtesy of Melanie Smith.

Hispanic Children

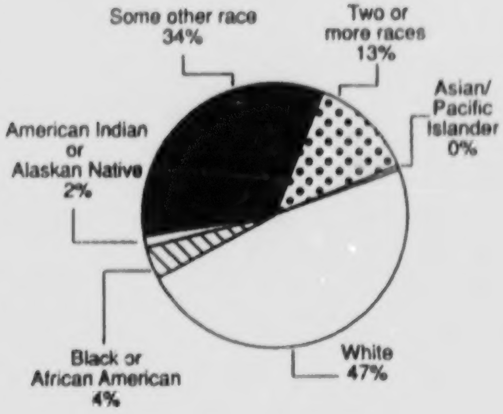
Michigan's roughly 123,400 Hispanic children constituted the second largest group of minority children (5%) in the state. (This category includes Hispanic children of all races.) In the last two decades Hispanic children as a share of the state's child population almost doubled, from 2.5 percent in 1980 to 4.8 percent in 2000. While Michigan ranked 15th among the states in its number of Hispanic children, 27 other states had larger shares of Hispanic children in their child population.

Although Hispanic children are designated a "minority" group based on their ethnicity, they also chose a racial identity, and roughly half also identified a minority racial category—a third selected Some Other Race, and 13 percent chose more than one race to describe themselves. While Hispanics reflected a diversity of nationalities, in Michigan over two-thirds are Mexican.

Almost two-thirds of the state's Hispanic children were concentrated in ten counties, including the large metropolitan counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb and Genesee. The largest share (25%) of all the state's Hispanic children lived in Wayne County, but these 28,000 children represented only 5 percent of that county's child population. The next largest number of Hispanic children (15,500) lived in Kent County where they comprised almost 10 percent of the child population.

Oceana County had by far the largest (18%) share of Hispanic children in its child population, followed by Van Buren County with 12 percent. Since many Hispanic families came to Michigan to work in agriculture, assisting in sowing and reaping Michigan's farm crops, many have settled in rural counties.

One of every two Hispanic children in Michigan is a racial minority.



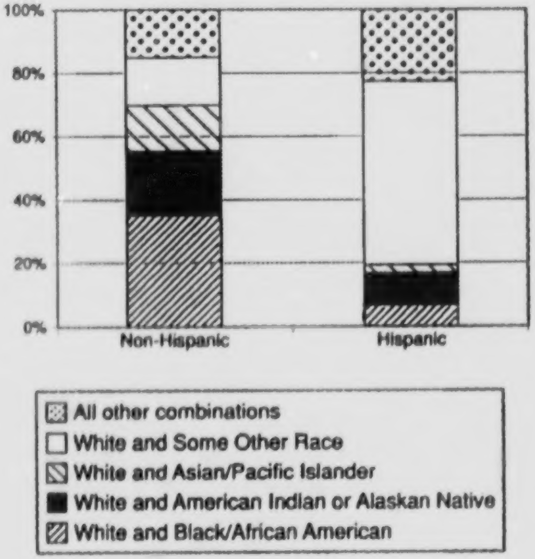
Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Michigan Counties with Largest Shares of Hispanic Children

County	Number	% County Children	% All MI Hispanic Children
Michigan	123,381	4.8	
Oceana	1,388	18.3	1.1
Van Buren	2,610	12.2	2.1
Lenawee	2,757	10.7	2.2
Saginaw	5,569	10.0	4.5
Ottawa	6,714	9.8	5.4
Kent	15,503	9.6	12.6
Ingham	6,050	9.3	4.9
Allegan	2,521	8.3	2.0
Gratiot	716	7.1	0.6
Bay	1,789	6.6	1.4
Newaygo	866	6.2	0.7
Leelanau	314	6.1	0.3
St. Joseph	1,000	5.8	0.8
Mason	377	5.5	0.3
Muskegon	2,578	5.5	2.1
Eaton	1,356	5.0	1.1
Calhoun	1,757	4.9	1.4
Wayne	27,873	4.8	22.6

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Multiracial Non-Hispanic and Hispanic children in Michigan differed in racial backgrounds.



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

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Segregation Index

Despite growing diversity among children in the state, racial segregation, particularly for African American children, persisted. In fact, in the Michigan counties where African American children were concentrated, they were living in neighborhoods ever more segregated from white children, according to a recent analysis of the 2000 Census.[4] A study of over 330 metropolitan areas across the nation found that two Michigan metropolitan areas, Detroit (1) and Flint (9), ranked in the top ten as having the highest levels of segregation between African American and white children. The two cities had previously ranked 11th and 15th, respectively, in the 1990 census analysis.[5]

The segregation index, ranging from 0 to 100, represents the percentage of one group who would have to move to a different neighborhood (census tract) to achieve a more balanced racial distribution. (A value of 60 or above is considered very high, 40-50 as moderate, and 30 or less as low.) The Detroit and Flint scores of 86 and 79, respectively, mean that 86 and 79 percent of the children in those metropolitan areas would have to move to a different neighborhood to achieve a racial balance. All other Michigan metropolitan areas included in the study also had very high levels of white/black racial segregation, that is, above 60.[6]

Segregation levels between children of other racial combinations were also very high in the Detroit metropolitan area, for example, between Blacks and Hispanics the index was 78 and the Black/Asian index was 82. In contrast, the index for these groups in the Lansing/East Lansing area was 51 and 33, respectively.

Michigan's relatively high levels of racial segregation, particularly in its most densely populated city and county, pose challenges for state and regional planners and policy makers in the 21st century. Most children in Michigan communities may be ill-prepared for the national and global racial and cultural diversity in which they will live and work. Such extreme levels of segregation among white and African American children also compound the levels of disadvantage among African American children in predominantly disinvested urban communities that have been marked by high levels of unemployment and poverty. With shrinking resources at the state and federal level to counteract these disparities, inequities between these highly segregated communities are likely to increase.

Segregation Index for Michigan Metropolitan Areas

Rank white/ black	Metro Area	white/ black	white/ hispanic	white/ asian	black/ hispanic	black/ asian	hispanic/ asian
1	Detroit, MI PMSA	**86**	48	47	**78**	**82**	61
9	Flint, MI PMSA	**79**	29	36	**65**	**79**	46
12	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	**78**	40	44	**69**	**79**	51
18	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	**77**	48	39	48	**76**	54
52	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	**70**	43	57	**63**	58	58
55	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	**69**	53	39	57	**63**	47
87	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	**65**	43	51	33	47	43
99	Jackson, MI MSA	**63**	30	36	41	**64**	43
123	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	**60**	44	38	45	**66**	**60**

Shaded name indicates that one of the groups has a small population total (under 50,000 for Hispanics and African Americans, under 20,000 for Asians).
Numbers in **bold** indicate very high levels of segregation.

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, State University of New York at Albany (http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cens2000/Under18Pop)

> *In the Michigan counties where African American children were concentrated, they were living in neighborhoods ever more segregated from white children.*

Endnotes

1. Current comparisons use the broad category of "minority" to include all children other than non-Hispanic white, defined as those who selected only one race (white) and were not of Hispanic origin.
2. Child population numbers cited here are from calculations of the KIDS COUNT/Population Reference Bureau (www.kidscount.org) based on the US Census Bureau population numbers from the 2000 Census first released in March 2001.
3. For more information about the new racial categories see the KIDS COUNT/Population Reference Bureau Report, "Using the New Racial Categories in the 2000 Census," which is available at the website: www.kidscount.org.
4. "Segregation Growing Among U.S. Children" by Eric Schmitt. *New York Times* (May 6, 2001). A neighborhood was defined as a census tract which includes 4,000 to 6,000 people.
5. Lewis Mumford Center, State University of New York at Albany. (http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cens2000/Under18Pop)
6. For more information about segregation scores see reference at footnote #4.

Economic Security

Economic security for children means that their family has sufficient resources to meet basic needs—to purchase adequate shelter, necessary utility service, sufficient food, reliable transportation, and reasonable access to health care. Since the 1960s the federal poverty threshold has been the standard used to measure this capacity.

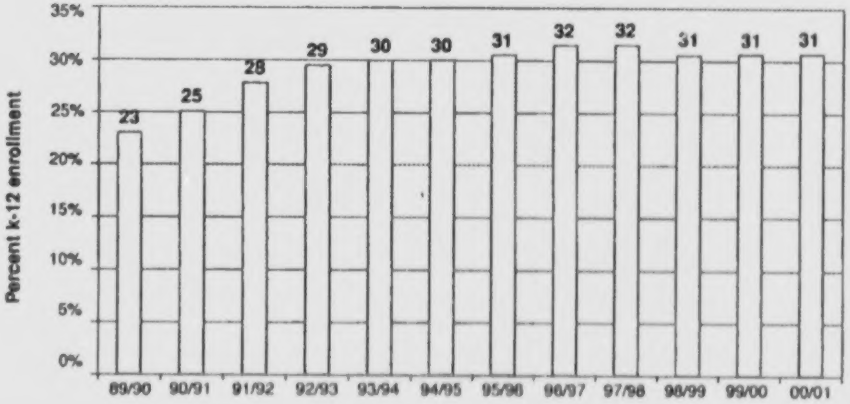
According to the latest child poverty information available for the state's counties, roughly one of every five children in Michigan lived in poverty in 1997. Thus despite the state's booming economy over the decade, child poverty was at about the same level at the end of the 1990s as eight years earlier.[1] Many families with children did not benefit significantly from Michigan's boom economy and flush state revenues in the mid to late 1990s.

The 469,000 Michigan children who were poor in 1997 experienced significant disadvantages. While individual children may surmount the odds, a large body of research has linked child poverty to significantly higher risk for numerous negative outcomes such as nutritional deficits, lead poisoning, low-birthweight, infant death, child death, teen pregnancy, and failure to complete high school. Too many of the state's children of all ages are affected; in the early 1990s child poverty swelled to encompass almost one quarter of the state's children (24% in 1993).

The most encouraging development between 1989 and 1997 was the decline in poverty among Michigan's young children, ages 0-4; the rate fell from 22 to 19 percent. Poverty among this age group has a particularly devastating impact, often causing delay in physical, cognitive, language and emotional development.

Children living in poor families are so materially disadvantaged that their normal growth and development are often compromised. Public programs to assist meeting the basic

One of three K-12 public school students in Michigan participated in free/reduced priced school lunch through the late 1990s.



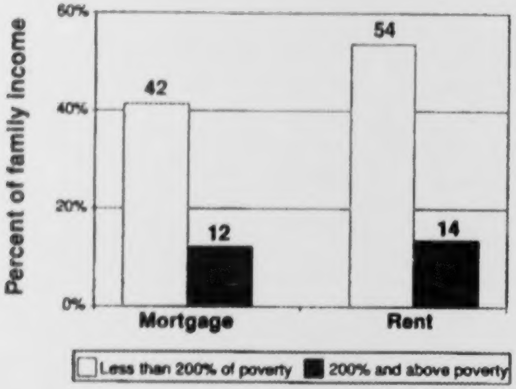
Source: Michigan Department of Education

> *While individual children may surmount the odds, a large body of research has linked child poverty to significantly higher risk for numerous negative outcomes.*

needs of children in poor families are often underfunded or inaccessible, so poor children suffer from intermittent medical care, minimal nutrition, and low-quality day care. Despite public support for programs targeting the basic needs of disadvantaged children, inadequate access to health care, quality child care, and strong schools continues to compromise the futures of many of the state's children.

Most (83%) student participants in the National School Lunch Program at free and reduced prices had family incomes below 130 percent of poverty, thereby qualifying for a totally subsidized lunch. Roughly half of all public school children participating in the School Lunch Program qualified for free or reduced priced lunches in 2000. Overall, children participating in the School Lunch Program had higher intakes of critical nutrients such as vitamin B6, thiamin, calcium, and magnesium than non-participants, according to a recent national study.[6] These findings take on major importance given that well-nourished children are more likely to study and behave better than hungry children.

The average low-income family with children in Michigan spent about half its income on housing.



Source: *National Survey of America's Families, 1997 and 1999 Tabulations by Child Trends*

Participation in free/reduced priced school lunches increased by a third in Michigan between the 1989-90 and 2000-01 school years. Over half a million (517,000) of Michigan's K-12 public school children participated in the program in the 2000-01 school year. All but seven of the state's 83 counties registered an increase over the ten-year period. Thirteen counties saw their participation rates climb by 45 percent or more. In Macomb County the share of students participating in the free and reduced priced lunch program doubled over the trend period, rising from 9 to 18 percent of students.

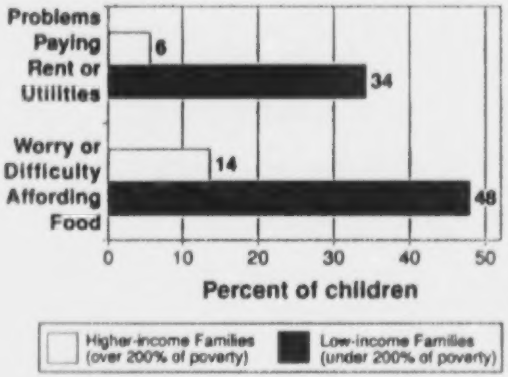
Almost all ten counties with the largest percentages of student participation in school lunches at free or reduced prices were in rural areas, predominantly those located in northern Michigan. Lake County had by far the highest participation at free and reduced prices (86%), and Livingston County the lowest (7%). Ten other counties with high participation, including Wayne County, had roughly one of every two students participating at free or reduced prices in the School Lunch Program.

Low-Income Families in Michigan

Many families living with income above the poverty level still face significant problems meeting their basic needs. For that reason eligibility for several means-tested federal programs, particularly for housing, nutrition and medical insurance, is set at income levels above poverty, such as 130 percent or 185 percent. For example, families can qualify for food stamps or totally subsidized school lunches with incomes up to 130 percent of poverty ($18,036 for 3-person family in 2000); for reduced priced school lunches and prenatal care up to 185 percent of poverty ($25,677); for children's health insurance or the federal Earned Income Tax Credit up to 200 percent of poverty ($27,748 for a single parent and two children in 2000). In fact, 200 percent of poverty, or twice the poverty level, has become widely accepted as a more realistic standard of the adequacy of a family's income to meet the basic needs of its members.

In the late 1990s, roughly a third of the state's children lived in families where income was less than double the poverty level, according to survey data.[7] Housing costs are a critical

Almost half of low-income children in Michigan lived in families where parents worried about affording food.



Source: National Survey of America's Families, 1999
Calculations by Urban Institute

burden for these families. While housing costs not exceeding 30 percent of total family income have been considered "affordable," the average Michigan low-income family spent almost half its total income on housing.[8] While most (54%) low-income Michigan families pay a mortgage payment, a substantial share (45%) rent their housing, compared to only 12 percent of higher income families with children. The average low-income Michigan family spent 42 percent of total family income for a mortgage payment, or 54 percent of income for rent. In contrast, the average higher income family with children in the state spent only 12-14 percent of total income on housing. In light of this housing burden on low-income Michigan families, it is not surprising that a third of the state's low-income children live in families where parents reported difficulty paying the mortgage, rent or utilities within the last year, and half of low-income children lived in families where parents reported worries or difficulties affording food.

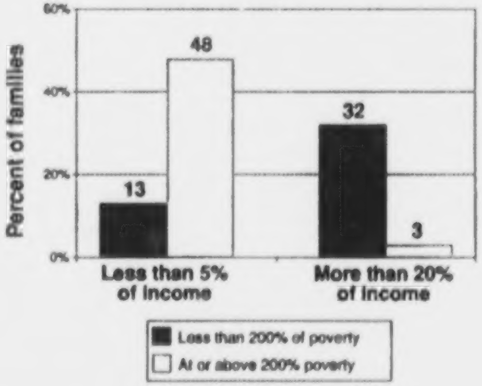
Overall, by the end of the decade more of the state's children lived in families where parents had stable employment. In 1998 almost three-quarters (73%) of the state's children lived in families where at least one parent was employed in a full-time year-round job compared to about two-thirds (65%) in 1990.[9] Even with this improvement over the 1990s, more than half a million of Michigan's low-income children (534,000) still lived in working poor families, where one parent worked at least 50 weeks a year but earnings were not sufficient (above 200% poverty) to meet basic needs in the family. Further, while more work hours increase income, they also often raise expenses, particularly for parents who must pay for child care.

The parents in roughly half of Michigan's working families (47%) pay for child care while they are at work.[10] Michigan's low-income families carry a heavier cost burden for such child care expenses than higher income families; for low-income families, child care expenses average 20 percent of total income compared to 6 percent for higher income families.[11] This child care burden for Michigan's low-income families is significantly higher than that of their counterparts in the rest of the nation (16%). Even more troubling, a third of these struggling families paid more than a fifth of their income on child care.

Only a small proportion of the state's eligible (up to 185% of poverty) low-income working families received a state subsidy for child care in Fiscal Year 2000. Estimates indicated that only 19 percent of eligible children received a child care subsidy in Michigan in 1999, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In December 2000, 62,000 families or 120,000 children received a child care subsidy.

For low-income families, child care expenses average 20 percent of total income compared to 6 percent for higher income families.

A third of Michigan's low-income families, who purchased child care, spent over 20 percent of their income on it.



Source: National Survey of America's Families, 1999
Calculations by Child Trends

The average monthly child care subsidy that year was $289 per child ($558 per family).[12] While this subsidy enabled these families to participate in the labor force, the way the program is designed makes it difficult to use for licensed child care. In Michigan the subsidy is calculated on an hourly basis, which does not coincide with the standard half or whole day rate structure used by licensed providers. Further, adjustments in the subsidy amount have lagged behind market rates by several years; current subsidies reflect 1996 market rates, so parents have to make up what can be a considerable difference. In this context, it is not surprising that two-thirds of the state's children in care with support from the subsidy are in less expensive "informal" care provided by relatives or in-home aides rather than licensed care.

The Meaning of Poverty

The hardship endured by children and families without adequate financial resources has very real and daily consequences. The following points were drawn from a series of interviews with children and their families.[13]

- **Delayed and low quality medical and dental care:** Problems that could have been prevented with access to regular medical or dental care turn into major illnesses or infections. Low-income children are almost five times less likely to have health insurance than their higher income counterparts. Access to mental health services is often non-existent for low-income parents and their children.
- **Going to bed hungry:** Hunger often occurs at the end of the month when food stamps or WIC benefits run out or money that had been saved for food must be used for utilities or a car repair. Lack of proper nutrition in the critical developmental years has long-term negative effects on children, as well as increases their susceptibility to such conditions as lead poisoning.
- **Few options in day care for preschoolers and school-aged children:** For many families the annual cost of full-time child care for a preschooler represents a financial burden second only to shelter. Low wages and child care costs significantly limit choices for low-income parents.
- **Lack of transportation options:** Public transportation is simply unavailable in many areas where low-income families live, particularly in rural and suburban areas. Many low-income families must depend on unreliable cars that require costly repairs to keep them running.
- **Stressed and depressed parents:** The day-to-day stress of trying to manage with inadequate resources to meet basic needs has a major impact on parental well-being. A quarter of Michigan's low-income children were living with a parent in poor mental health compared to 12 percent of higher income children.[14] One of four low-income parents lacks health insurance, and those who are covered experience difficulty in accessing mental health services. All these factors take their toll on the well-being of the family's children. Children in low-income families were twice as likely to live with parents reporting high levels of aggravation compared to the stress experienced by the parents of higher income children (14% compared to 6%).

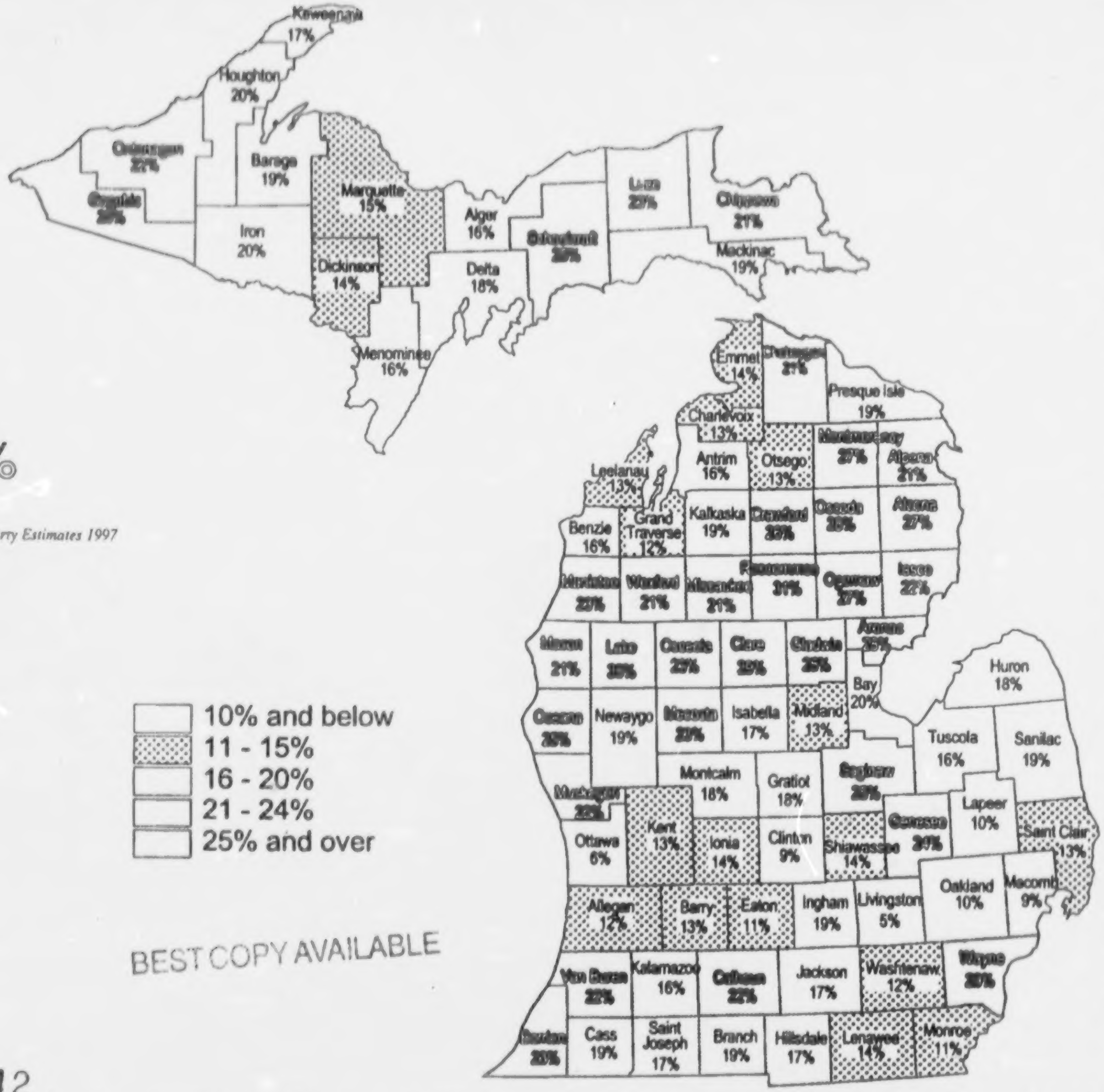
Endnotes

1. The latest child poverty estimates are for 1997. (The 1998 rates will be available in late 2001.) Developed by the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, these estimates are used by the U.S. Department of Education to distribute roughly $8 billion annually in Title I funds.
2. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2001: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (May 2001) p. 29
3. *State Income Tax Burdens on Low-Income Families in 2000: Assessing the Burden and Opportunity for Relief.* Washington D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (March 2001).
4. "Child Poverty Rates Improve since 1993 but One in Six US Children is Poor." *News and Issues* (Fall 2000) Vol. 10 No. 3 New York, New York: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University. p. 2.
5. Lawrence Mishel, Jared Bernstein and John Schmidt. *The State of Working America, 2000-2001.* Washington, D.C.: The Economic Policy Institute. Since 1979 workers making the lowest wages (in the bottom 10% of all workers) have seen the biggest decrease (9%) in income while the nation's wealthiest (10 percent of all earners) saw the biggest increase (18%).
6. Philip Gleason and Carol Suitor, *Food for Thought: Children's Diets in the 1990s.* Princeton, N.J.:
7. Data are from the National Survey of America's Families, 1997 and 1999 combined, tabulated by Child Trends (2001).
8. Ibid.
9. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2001: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (May 2001) p. 87.
10. Linda Giannarelli and James Barsimantov. *Child Care Expenses of America's Families.* (Occasional Paper Number 40). Washington D.C.: Assessing the New Federalism, The Urban Institute. (January 2001) p. 24 (Table A3).
11. Ibid.
12. FY2002 Executive Budget. Child Development and Care Services. Lansing, MI: Michigan Family Independence Agency for House Appropriations Subcommittee for the Family Independence Agency (April 25, 2001).
13. This summary is based on "There are no Stereotypes Here—the Faces of Child Poverty" *News and Issues* (Fall 2000) Vol. 10 No. 3 New York, New York: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University. P. 4.
14. Sharon Vandivere, Kristin Anderson Moore, Martha Zaslow. "Children's Family Environment" *Snapshots II: Findings from the National Survey of American Families.* Table 1, pp 6-7.

Percent Children, Ages 0–17, in Poverty, 1997

Michigan: 18%

Source: *U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 1997*


Keweenaw
17%
Houghton
20%
Ontonagon
22%
Gogebic
Baraga
19%
Iron
20%
Marquette
15%
Dickinson
14%
Menominee
16%
Alger
16%
Delta
18%
Schoolcraft
Luce
Chippewa
21%
Mackinac
19%
Emmet
14%
Cheboygan
Presque Isle
19%
Charlevoix
13%
Montmorency
27%
Alpena
21%
Leelanau
13%
Antrim
16%
Otsego
13%
Benzie
16%
Grand Traverse
12%
Kalkaska
19%
Crawford
Oscoda
Alcona
27%
Manistee
Wexford
21%
Missaukee
21%
Roscommon
31%
Ogemaw
27%
Iosco
22%
Arenac
Mason
21%
Lake
Osceola
Clare
Gladwin
25%
Bay
20%
Huron
18%
Oceana
Newaygo
19%
Mecosta
Isabella
17%
Midland
13%
Tuscola
16%
Sanilac
19%
Muskegon
Montcalm
18%
Gratiot
18%
Saginaw
Lapeer
10%
Ottawa
6%
Kent
13%
Ionia
14%
Clinton
9%
Shiawassee
14%
Genesee
Saint Clair
13%
Allegan
12%
Barry
13%
Eaton
11%
Ingham
19%
Livingston
5%
Oakland
10%
Macomb
9%
Van Buren
22%
Kalamazoo
16%
Calhoun
22%
Jackson
17%
Washtenaw
12%
Wayne
Berrien
Cass
19%
Saint Joseph
17%
Branch
19%
Hillsdale
17%
Lenawee
14%
Monroe
11%

☐ 10% and below
▨ 11 - 15%
☐ 16 - 20%
☐ 21 - 24%
☐ 25% and over

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Child Health

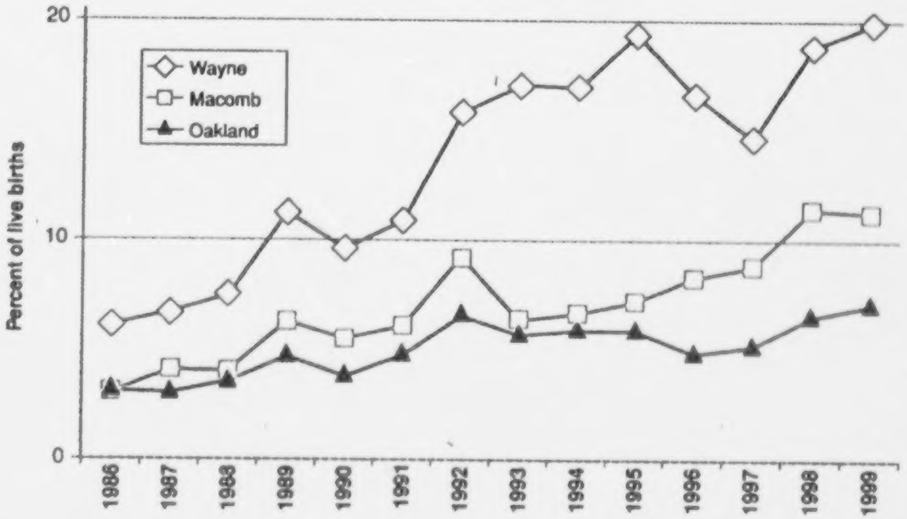
Over the 1990s Michigan experienced substantial improvements in some areas of child health and stagnation or deterioration in others. Improvements occurred in the decline in mortality rates for children of all ages and higher rates of health care insurance coverage. Other critical measures such as the percentage of pregnant women receiving inadequate prenatal care worsened.

Maternal and Infant Health

In the area of maternal and infant health so vital to a healthy start in the critical early years and throughout the child's life, almost all measures in Michigan reflected troubling trends. The state is losing ground in prenatal care, which provides the single most important opportunity for interventions that can increase the likelihood of a healthy birth. The share of Michigan mothers and babies missing out on this opportunity is growing—the proportion of pregnant women receiving inadequate prenatal care has increased over the decade by 29 percent.[1] Almost one in ten Michigan women giving birth in 1999 received inadequate prenatal care compared to 7 percent in 1990.

A larger share (19%) of the state's pregnant women did not start prenatal care as early as they wanted to, according to Michigan's 1999 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System.[2] The major reasons for the delay in starting prenatal care included the inability to get an earlier appointment (33%), no awareness of the pregnancy (30%), and a lack of money or insurance (20%). Michigan women whose care was paid for by Medicaid were more than twice as likely to start prenatal care in the second trimester rather than the first as those with private insurance (19% compared to 8%). Since most women without health insurance are not eligible for Medicaid coverage until they become pregnant, the process for application and assignment to the provider has also caused some delay. (In Michigan pregnant women are eligible for Medicaid with incomes at 185% of poverty, but two months after the end of the pregnancy a working mother with two children would be eligible only if family income did not exceed 62 percent of the poverty level.)[3] To address these delays, recent policies have waived the requirements for verification of income (affecting 80% of pending applications) and assignment of pregnant women to a Medicaid qualified health plan.

Rates of inadequate prenatal care climbed in Michigan counties with the largest number of births.



Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

The share of new mothers who had received late or no prenatal care ranged from a low of one percent in Otsego County to highs of 18 percent in Jackson and Wayne counties. Although most Michigan's counties (45) experienced improvements on this measure over the decade, the densely populated southeastern counties of Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland saw their rates worsen by more than 40 percent over the trend period. The share of mothers with

> *The state is losing ground in prenatal care, which provides the single most important opportunity for interventions that can increase the likelihood of a healthy birth.*

Three of five infant deaths in Michigan have been linked to low-birthweight

inadequate prenatal care dropped most dramatically in Otsego (67%) and Muskegon (63%) counties.

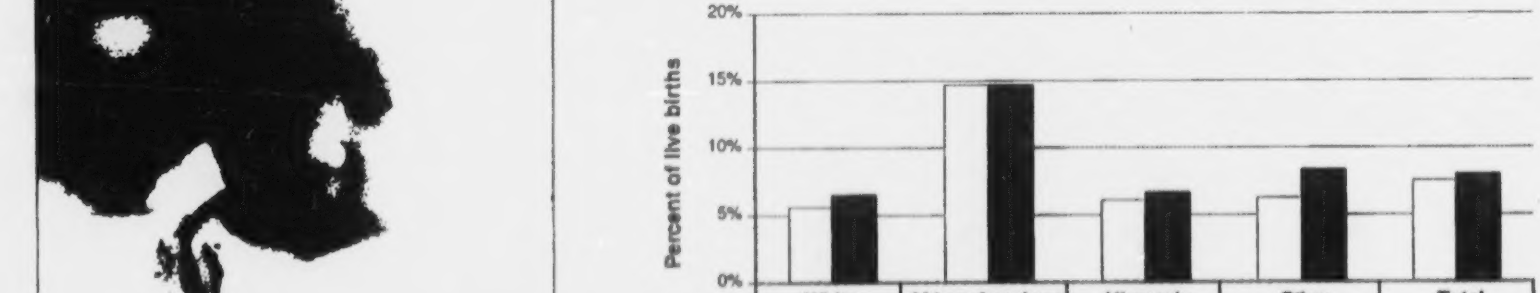
While inadequate prenatal care increased significantly in Michigan over the decade, the percentage of low-birthweight babies hovered around 8 percent of all births, worsening only slightly (2%). Still, many babies are affected: almost 11,000 Michigan babies were born in 1999 at low-birthweight, weighing less than five and half pounds. Low-birthweight escalates the risk of infant death and conditions such as lung disease, vision and hearing impairments, developmental delays, and cerebral palsy.

Most (64) counties sustained increases in their shares of low-birthweight babies over the decade. In 1997-99, the share of low-birthweight babies ranged from a low of 3 percent in Mackinac County to a high of 10 percent in Wayne County. Rates of 9 percent were evident in the other populous counties of Berrien, Genesee and Saginaw with larger shares of African American births. Infants born to African American mothers are roughly twice as likely to be born at low-birthweight as those born to white mothers.[4]

Three of five infant deaths in Michigan have been linked to low-birthweight; it is the leading cause of death among African American infants and second only to birth defects among white infants.[5] Physical demands at work, such as prolonged standing have been associated with a 22-26 percent increase in risk of preterm birth according to a recent study.[6] To prevent preterm births and low-birthweight, the researchers recommended pre-delivery maternity leave be made available for high-risk mothers.

Findings showed that over a quarter of working women had been advised to stop working some months before their delivery date because of having been hospitalized during the pregnancy or a history of preterm birth. Only half of these mothers reported they stopped working in the seventh month

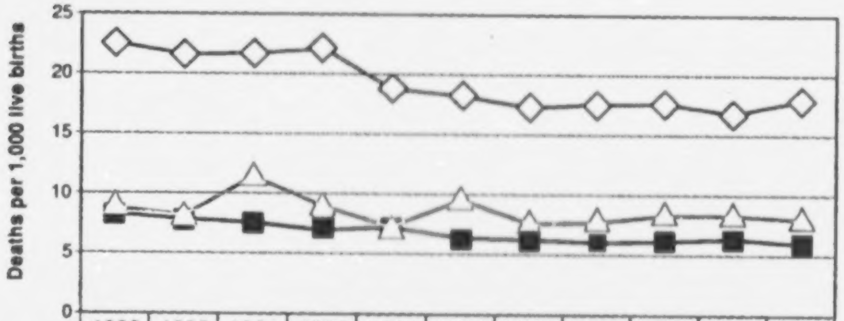
The share of low-birthweight infants among Michigan's African American infants remained double that of white infants at the end of the 1990s.



	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Total
☐ 1990	5.7	14.7	6.2	6.3	7.6
■ 1999	6.5	14.7	6.7	8.3	8.0

Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Michigan's African American /white gap in infant mortality rates persisted over the 1990s.



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
◇ African American	22.5	21.6	21.7	22.1	18.8	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.6	16.8	17.9
■ White	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.9
△ Hispanic	8.7	8.1	11.4	8.9	7.1	9.5	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.0

Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

or earlier; the economic consequences of loss of job or income may have outweighed the health risk for the other half.

With more families reliant on maternal income, even mothers who could take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave through the Family and Medical Leave Act after the birth of their child often cannot afford to do so.[7] The Act only guarantees a return to the same job with the same pay and benefits, not any pay during the leave itself. The linkage of health insurance to employment also creates a strong disincentive to leave a job or even reduce work hours since most part-time workers do not receive health benefits. In fact, most women worked hard and long throughout their pregnancy to save cash, sick leave and vacation days so they could spend the crucial early weeks of life with their infant before returning to work, according to the study authors.

Despite the share of high-risk low-birthweight infants remaining relatively constant over the decade in the state, Michigan's infant mortality rate declined by 24 percent, dropping from roughly 11 deaths a year among every 1,000 infants in 1989-91 to 8 such deaths in the 1997-99. This decline, all of which occurred before 1995, resulted mainly from new medical interventions such as respiratory therapy. Michigan's 1998 infant mortality rate earned the state its worst national ranking (36th) among the ten key indicators of child well-being monitored annually by the national KIDS COUNT project.

Most Michigan counties experienced an improvement in infant mortality over the decade: 38 of the 52 where rates could be calculated in both years. The central Michigan counties of Eaton and Clinton had the lowest infant mortality rates over the 1997-99 years, averaging 3.1 and 3.8 deaths per 1,000 infants annually. The highest rates occurred in the counties of Gogebic (21.3), Gladwin (13.3), and Alpena (12.8). Among the densely populated urban counties, Genesee County sustained the highest infant mortality rate (12.3) while Bay (5.6) and Washtenaw (5.9) experienced some of the lowest.

A further concern is the large gap between the African American and white infant mortality rates in the state. Michigan's African American infants experienced roughly three times the risk of dying in their first year of life, and this racial gap in Michigan's infant deaths persisted over the decade.

Even more troubling, Michigan has the largest racial gap for maternal mortality in the nation: the state's African American women suffer six times the risk of pregnancy-related maternal mortality compared to their white counterparts. Roughly 23 African American maternal deaths occurred among 100,000 live-born infants compared to 4 among white women in the state.[8] Unlike infant mortality, maternal mortality did not improve in the early 1990s. Although prenatal care reduces the risk of maternal death, health care access and use do not fully explain this racial disparity. To address the stagnation and racial disparity in maternal mortality rates, half the states in the nation have

Michigan has the largest racial gap for maternal mortality in the nation: the state's African American women suffer six times the risk of pregnancy-related maternal mortality compared to their white counterparts.

re-established maternal mortality review committees. Similar to other death review teams, these multi-disciplinary committees analyze the factors contributing to such deaths in order to recommend preventive measures or programs.

These racial disparities in infant and maternal mortality between African Americans and whites do not reflect a higher incidence among African American mothers of adverse health behaviors such as drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes and using illicit drugs, according to numerous studies.[9] Researchers are increasingly trying to examine the effects of broad and complex combinations of economic, environmental, social, and biological factors.[10] Compared to white women, much larger shares of African American women suffer from higher exposure to risk and disease, heightened vulnerability due to limited resources and high stress levels, insufficient resources to protect health, unequal access to care, and lower quality of care, according to researchers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[11]

Racial inequities have persisted in the many domains such as poverty, inadequate housing, insufficient transportation, and inequities in employment. Addressing some of these issues, as well as providing preventive health care to all women rather than waiting until a pregnancy occurs may prove a more effective strategy in preventing preterm births and infant deaths.[12] Community-based demonstration projects such as Race and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) and Healthy Start are also underway in several Michigan communities; their experience and knowledge may help shape interventions to address racial disparities in health.

Similar to the infant mortality rate, the child death rate in Michigan dropped by roughly a quarter (23%) over the decade. The rate declined from 31 deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 1-14, to 24 deaths. Roughly half of child deaths resulted from disease. The state's 1998 child death rate ranked Michigan 28th among the states.[13]

Of the 39 counties with change calculated, 32 showed declines in their child death rates. County child death rates ranged from a low of 13 deaths per 100,000 children in Macomb County to a high of 60 in Osceola County. Among the more populous counties, Calhoun and St. Joseph counties had the highest rates, 39 and 32 respectively. Counties with the biggest improvements, including Eaton, Grand Traverse and Bay, saw their rates drop by about half. Calhoun County sustained the biggest increase (66%) in its child death rate.

Few dentists in the state have been willing to accept Medicaid's low reimbursement rates, thereby limiting access to dental car for Medicaid-insured children.

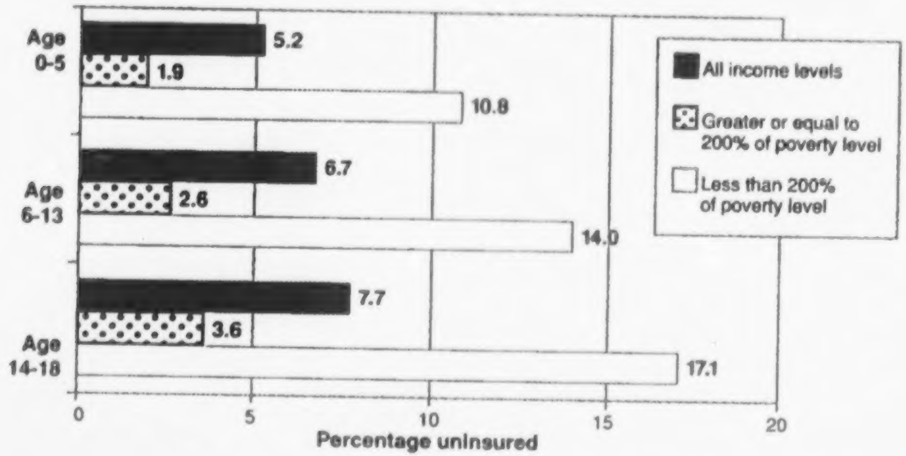
Access to Care

A continuing concern in improving child health is increasing access to preventive care in these formative years to ensure healthy development. The first step in securing access to health care services is to ensure that all children have health insurance. By drawing down federal funding available through the federal States' Children's Health Insurance (SCHIP) program, Michigan expanded health insurance coverage to more children in 1998. To include more children in the Healthy Kids (Medicaid) program, the state raised the family income eligibility ceiling to 150 percent of poverty ($20,811 for a family of three in 2000) for all children under age 20. With SCHIP funding, Michigan created a new children's health insurance program, MIChild, for children in families with incomes between 150 percent and 200 percent of the poverty level.

A major difference between the two programs, Medicaid (Healthy Kids) and MIChild, is access to oral health services. Children insured through MIChild have better access to dental services since dentists are paid their standard fee through insurance carriers. Few dentists in the state have been willing to accept Medicaid's low reimbursement rates, thereby limiting access to dental care for Medicaid-insured children.

In fiscal year 2000, the state made a step toward eliminating these disparities in dental care access between the two programs by introducing a pilot called The Healthy Kids Dental Plan (HKD) for Medicaid-insured children. Administered by the Delta Dental Plan, the new plan covered roughly 50,000 Medicaid-insured children in 22 Michigan counties in mostly rural and suburban areas.[14] The HKD coverage is virtually the same as for Delta Dental's commercial subscribers, with Medicaid children having access to all participating Delta providers. Reimbursement rates to dentists are the same as they would be for any other Delta-insured patient except that eligibility is evaluated on a monthly basis. In fiscal year 2001, HKD was extended to Medicaid children in 15 more counties. The plan was to expand the program to all counties except Wayne, Oakland and Macomb in 2002, but the expansion was not funded because of budget constraints created by the state's revenue shortfall.[15]

Michigan's older low-income children are more likely to lack health insurance than younger children and higher income children.



Note: Table includes weighted percents and unweighted sample sizes. Income levels are based on previous year income. These estimates include a combined sample of 1997 and 1999 NSAF respondents.

Source: National Survey of America's Families, tablulated by Child Trends.

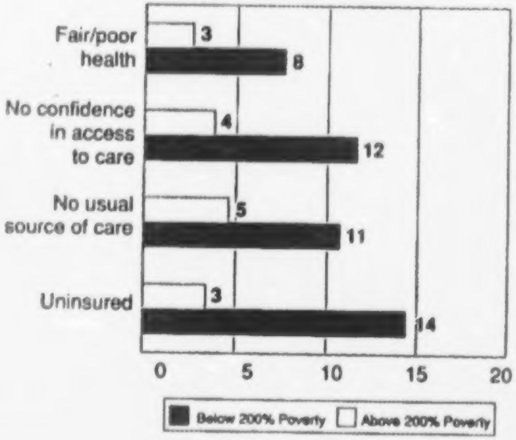
Such improvements in access to dental care under Medicaid are critical because over half a million children in the state rely on the Medicaid program for insurance coverage compared to roughly 18,000 children enrolled in the MIChild program. A benefit of the concerted outreach for MIChild in the past few years has been the enrollment of thousands of uninsured eligible children in the Medicaid program; 60 percent of applicants for MIChild have been referred to Medicaid for enrollment under the federal requirement that Medicaid be the preferred coverage provider for eligible children.[16]

Although Michigan compared favorably with the nation in the late 1990s in its share of low-income children without health insurance (14% compared to 22% in the nation), low-income children in the state were still almost five times as likely to lack health insurance as their higher income counterparts (14% compared to 3%).[17] Low-income school-aged children were much more likely to be uninsured than preschoolers, unlike children in higher income families where the level of uninsured remained steady across age groups.[18] Expansions of Medicaid eligibility and MIChild health care coverage through SCHIP should lessen this discrepancy. The state's low-income children were almost three times more likely to be in fair or poor health and twice as likely to have no usual source of care.

Immunizations are a critical prevention strategy for child health—saving money and lives. In fact, in a recent review of 30 preventive medical services, vaccinating children for diseases like polio and hepatitis was the only measure with a perfect score in both cost-effectiveness and preventive impact.[19] Babies are more vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases than older children, but to be fully protected children must receive all their immunizations by the end of their third year. By that measure, one of every four toddlers in the state is not fully protected.

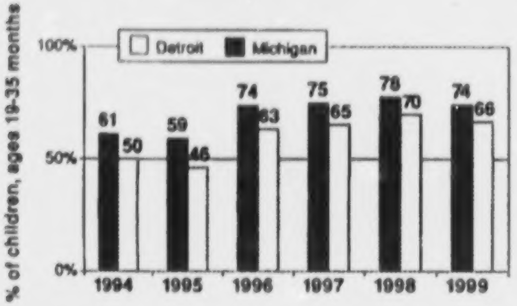
In 1999 Michigan's immunization rate was 74 percent for fully immunized toddlers, according to the sixth annual National Immunization Survey.[20] Immunization coverage levels in the high 80s are considered adequate for most of the diseases for which vaccines are available. Michigan's immunization rate is among the worst in the nation, placing the state 43rd, in the bottom fifth of the 50 states. Even more troubling, the state's largest city, Detroit, had the second worst rate among the 28 selected urban areas in the nation—

Low-income children in Michigan were more likely to lack health insurance, access to care, and good health than higher income children.



Source: National Survey of America's Families, 1997 and 1999 combined. Tabulated by Child Trends

Immunization rates for Michigan and Detroit showed little improvement after 1996.



Source: National Immunization surveys (1995–2000), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

only two-thirds of the city's toddlers had been fully immunized.[21]

Dramatic improvement in Michigan's immunization rate occurred in 1996 when the state leadership made it a priority to overcome the barriers to acceptable rates. When families do not have ready access to primary health care, parents may not know which immunizations are required or the danger to their children of previously common diseases like polio or measles. The state's relatively low immunization rate suggests a serious lack of access to critical preventive health care for children.

This lack of preventive care is also reflected in the low percentage (10%) of children under age six who have been tested for lead poisoning. The lowest rates of testing (less than 1% of children under 6) occurred in the northwestern wedge of counties in the Grand Traverse area. Even though lead has been banned from paint and gasoline since the late 1970s, it continues to pose a risk for the state's children housed in the 1,229,000 residential units built before 1950. Such units represent roughly a third of all housing in the state, and almost two of every three in Detroit and the Upper Peninsula counties of Houghton and Gogebic.

Of the 78,000 children in the state screened for lead in 2000, over 5 percent (4,200) suffered from elevated blood lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL). Particularly in young children such lead burdens can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system, compromising cognitive development and causing behavior problems. A comprehensive screening program is important because most lead-poisoned children do not exhibit any obvious symptoms, and timely intervention is critical to prevent long-lasting damage.

> *Michigan's immunization rate is among the worst in the nation, placing the state 43rd, in the bottom fifth of the 50 states.*

Endnotes

1. The Kessner Index defines inadequate prenatal care as not starting by the second trimester and including fewer than five visits during a pregnancy of at least 34 weeks.
2. *Michigan Prams 1999*. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health (February 2001), pp. 23 and 26. (Findings are based on a survey of a random sample of women who had given birth to a live infant in Michigan in 1999.)
3. Parents in a family of three become ineligible for Medicaid when their family income rises above $8,700—62 percent of the federal poverty level. "Five Good Reasons for Michigan to Expand Health Insurance to Low-Income Working Parents." by Lisa Ruby. Ann Arbor, MI: Michigan Poverty Law Program. (2001).
4. All references to the race of a child are based on the mother's race because no racial identity is designated for an infant on the birth certificate in Michigan.
5. Dr. Bao-Ping Zhu. Epidemiology of Infant Mortality in Michigan, 1989-1999. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health.
6. Linda M. Frazier, Amanda Golbeck, and Leslie Lipscomb. "Medically Recommended Cessation of Employment Among Pregnant Women in Georgia." *Obstetrics and Gynecology* Vol. 997 (6) pp. 971-75. June 2001 (www.acog.org/from_home/publications/green_journal/2001/ ong12706fla.htm)
7. 40% of workers in the private sector are ineligible because they do not work for companies with more than 50 employees.
8. "State-Specific Maternal Mortality Among Black and White Women—United States, 1987-1996." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. (June 18, 1999) pp. 492-6). Maternal deaths are defined as deaths that occur during pregnancy or within 42 days after the end of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy.
9. Cynthia J. Berg, Lynne S. Wilcox, and Philip J. d'Almada. "The Prevalence of Socioeconomic and Behavioral Characteristics and their Impact on Very Low Birth Weight in Black and White Infants in Georgia." *Maternal and Child Health Journal*. Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 82 (2001).
10. Vijaya K. Hogan and Cynthia Ferré. "The Social Context of Pregnancy for African American Women: Implications for the Study and Prevention of Adverse Perinatal Outcomes." *Maternal and Child Health Journal*. Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 67-69 (2001).
11. Vijaya K. Hogan, Terry Njoroge, Tonji M. Durant, and Cynthia D. Ferré. "Eliminating Disparities in Perinatal Outcomes—Lessons Learned." *Maternal and Child Health Journal*. Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 135-138 (2001).
12. Ibid. p. 139.
13. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2001: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (May 2001). p. 87 or www.kidscount.org
14. Carol Barish "The Healthy Kids Dental Program." *Health Policy Bulletin*. Lansing, MI: Public Sector Consultants. June 2000.
15. "Suspending the Tax Cuts Could Reduce Budget Deficits." Lansing, MI: Michigan League for Human Services. (June 11, 2001).
16. For children to be eligibile for MIChild, family income must fall between 150 and 200 percent of poverty; the Medicaid program, called "Healthy Kids," in Michigan covers children in families with income below 150 percent of poverty ($20,811 for a parent with two children in 2000).
17. Genevieve Kenney, Lisa Dubay and Jennifer Haley. "Health Insurance, Access, and Health Status of Children" *Snapshots II: Findings from the National Survey of American Families*. Table 2, pp. 6-7.
18. Ibid. Figure 1, p. 3.
19. Erin McClam, "Study Ranks Preventive Measures." Associated Press (June 22, 2001). The findings from the study, conducted by the nonprofit Partnership for Prevention and sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, appear in the July issue of *the American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.
20. CDC MMWR 49 (26); 585-9 (July 7, 2000). The National Immunization Survey (NIS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides ongoing estimates of vaccination coverage for each of the 50 states and 28 selected urban areas.
21. The worst rate was 63 percent in Houston, Texas.

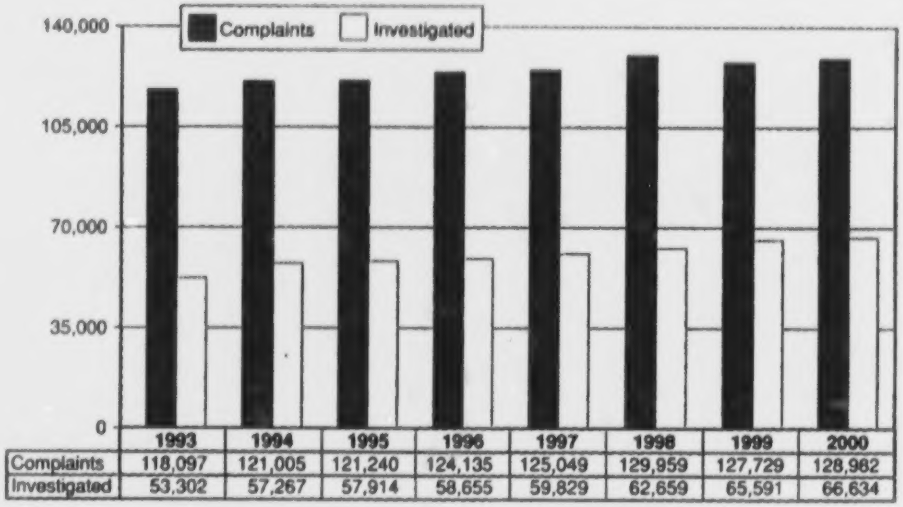
Child Safety

During their vulnerable growing up years most children are protected and nurtured by their parents. When parents are not able to fulfill that role the state, through the Child Protective Services (CPS) unit at the Family Independence Agency (FIA), steps in to assist the family or, in cases where grievous harm has occurred or may occur, remove the child from the care of the parents.

A complaint or report of abuse or neglect to the county CPS office usually initiates state action. (Beginning in March 2001, birth records are compared each month with a state registry of parents who have had parental rights terminated to previous children so that investigations can be initiated to assure the safety of the newborns who may be at risk of maltreatment.) In fiscal year 2000, county CPS offices throughout the state received roughly 129,000 reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. The number of reports increased by 9 percent between 1993 and 2000. In 1998 the reports of child abuse and neglect peaked at almost 130,000, but dropped slightly in following years. Changes in the numbers of reports may reflect alterations in community awareness of the role of CPS or community confidence in the state's ability to respond and take commensurate action to protect children rather than trends in the actual level of abuse or neglect in a particular county.

The number of reports of child abuse or neglect that were investigated rose by 25 percent between 1993 and 2000.[1] In Fiscal Year 2000, over half (54%) of all reports of abuse or neglect were accepted for investigation; 9 percent were added to an active case; and 7 percent transferred to another agency, usually law enforcement. Over the 1990s acceptable reasons for rejection of a report narrowed from 22 possibilities to six. In Fiscal Year 2000, the most common (16% of all reports) reason given for rejection was that the alleged incident did not fit the legal definition of child abuse or neglect. Another 7 percent of reports had no basis in fact or the reporter was not reliable while 5 percent of reports were discounted after a preliminary follow-up. A focused state effort to train mandated reporters such as teachers and health professionals, who come into contact with young children on a regular basis, could improve the reporting of abuse or neglect.

Rising numbers of reports of child abuse and neglect in Michigan reached a plateau at the end of the decade.



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Complaints	118,097	121,005	121,240	124,135	125,049	129,959	127,729	128,982
Investigated	53,302	57,267	57,914	58,655	59,829	62,659	65,591	66,634

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Over the past several years, the FIA has implemented policy to define more clearly when a report of abuse or neglect should be assigned for investigation and when it should be screened out. The state developed narrative and illustrative policy guidelines[2] so decision making would be more objective and consistent across counties. Despite these uniform state policies governing assignment of reports of suspected abuse or neglect for investigation, significant variation continued to occur across the counties in the percentage of complaints investigated in Fiscal Year 2000. At the low end, Allegan and Delta counties investigated roughly a fifth (20-21%) of all reports of child abuse or neglect they received. This percentage in Allegan County meant that CPS investigated only 335 of roughly 1,600 reports. At the high end, Wayne (94%) and Iron (88%) counties investigated close to 90 percent or more of reported child abuse and neglect. The densely populated counties of Saginaw, Ingham, and Oakland investigated 60 percent or more, compared to 29 percent in Muskegon and St. Joseph counties. The state average was 54 percent.

The divergence in practices by counties and resources available to county CPS offices may account for these dramatic differences in the share of reported cases of abuse or neglect that were investigated. If a county does not have an adequate supply of CPS workers to conduct investigations, the result may be fewer complaints being assigned for investigation. Also, lack of resources may dictate stricter screening standards and a narrowing of the interpretation of what meets the criteria for investigation. The differences may also reflect worker and supervisor subjectivity despite statewide intake and complaint policies. Different systems of processing reports may also play a role. Some counties such as Wayne, have a central intake unit, where specific workers only log the complaints into the computer and determine which are "screened in" for investigation. In other counties, however, CPS workers or supervisors take turns receiving and logging in complaints so they experience a direct impact when a complaint is accepted for investigation, creating a possible disincentive to accepting a case for investigation. Further evaluation of intake processes is warranted to determine the influences that cause such a wide variation among the counties.

Changes in the numbers of reports may reflect alterations in community awareness of the role of CPS or community confidence in the state's ability to respond and take commensurate action to protect children rather than trends in the actual level of abuse or neglect in a particular county.

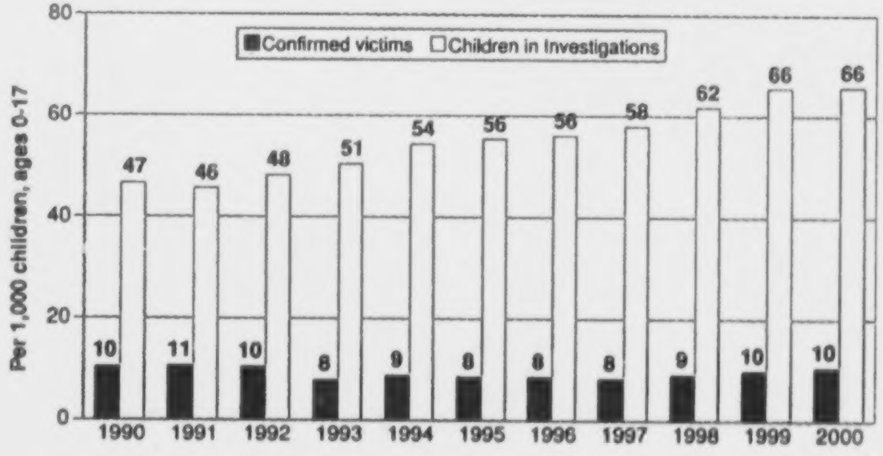
Investigations of Reported Abuse or Neglect

In Michigan roughly 171,100 children lived in a family where reported abuse or neglect resulted in an investigation during Fiscal Year 2000. (Although all children in the family may not be the targets of the abuse or neglect, all children in the family would be affected and included in the investigation.)

The rate of children in families involved in investigations of abuse or neglect rose by 41 percent over the 1990s—from 47 children per 1,000 children, ages 0-17, to 66 per 1,000. Among Michigan counties, the rate ranged from a low of 16 of every 1,000 children in Alger County to a high of 189 in Kalkaska County. (This rate would represent roughly 20 percent of the child population.)

Most counties (56) experienced higher rates of children involved in investigations of abuse and neglect in 2000 compared to 1990. The rates at least doubled in seven counties in diverse areas of the state, including the Upper Peninsula counties of Houghton and Alger, northern Michigan rural counties of Antrim and Otsego, urban counties of Kent and Ingham, and Huron County in the Thumb area. Increased investigations may not reflect an increase in reports or the incidence of abuse or neglect in some counties, but changes in policy application in the investigation of reports of abuse or neglect. In the counties of Allegan, Clare and Cheboygan, the rates of children involved in investigations of abuse or neglect dropped by roughly 40 percent. These changes may also reflect systemic issues rather than actual child maltreatment.

Despite rising rates of children involved in investigations of abuse or neglect, rates of confirmed victims remained low over the 1990s in Michigan.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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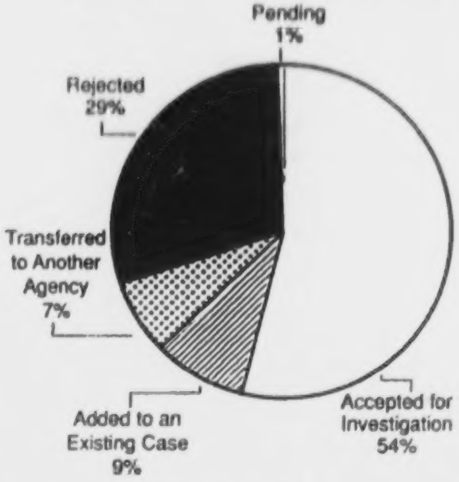
The majority of Michigan reports of child abuse and neglect resulted in an investigation in Fiscal Year 2000.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect

Although both reports and investigations of abuse and neglect rose over the 1990s in Michigan, the rates of children confirmed as victims remained essentially the same: 10 child victims among every 1,000 children in the state. State CPS workers confirmed that roughly 26,900 children had been abused or neglected in Fiscal Year 2000, compared to 25,800 in 1990.

Among Michigan counties rates of confirmed victims ranged from a low of 2 among 1,000 children, ages 0-17, in Livingston County, to a high of 30 in Kalkaska County. Most of the state's counties (51) experienced declines in their rates of child victimization between 1990 and 2000, with Iron, Benzie and Roscommon counties showing the steepest drops—over 70 percent. Four Michigan counties—Isabella, Ionia, Otsego and Baraga—saw their rates more than double over the trend period.

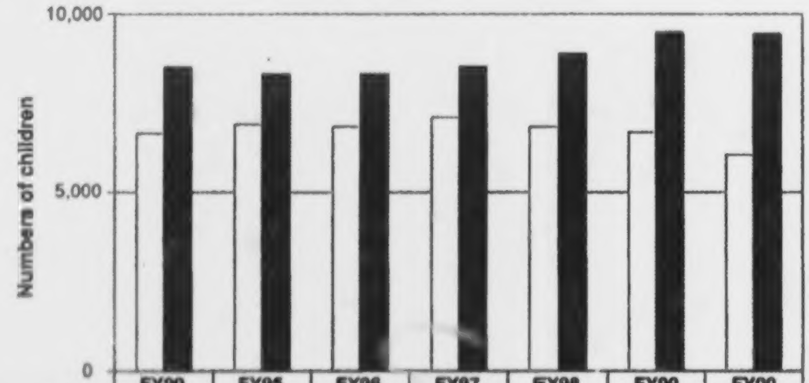
Children in Out-of-Home Care

About a quarter of children who are confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect are placed in out-of-home care, usually in foster homes. Most (69%) of the roughly 15,530 children who were in out-of-home care under jurisdiction of the FIA in Fiscal Year 2000 were victims of abuse or neglect. Another 19 percent of children in out-of-home care had been adjudicated as delinquents. (Included in the total are the other 2,000 children in court-supervised out-of-home care for either abuse/neglect or delinquency.)

The numbers and rates of children going into out-of-home care were essentially the same in 2000 as in 1990. In Fiscal Year 2000, roughly 15,500 children were in out-of-home care compared to 15,200 in 1990—roughly six of every 1,000 children, ages 0-17. The state trends mask the increased numbers of children outside Wayne County going into out-of-home care, which was balanced by an almost equal decrease in Wayne County.

Roughly 10,700 children were removed from their homes for reasons of neglect or abuse in Fiscal Year 2000, only a slightly higher number than in 1990, and essentially the same rate—4 of every 1,000 children, ages 0-17. The state rate of children in out-of-home care for delinquency was 8 percent higher in 2000 than 1990: one of every 1,000 children in the state. Almost 3,000 children were placed in care for delinquency in 2000, compared to 2,600 in 1990. The rates of children committed to the state had been rising steadily through the 1990s but fell sharply in 2000 with changes in Wayne County.

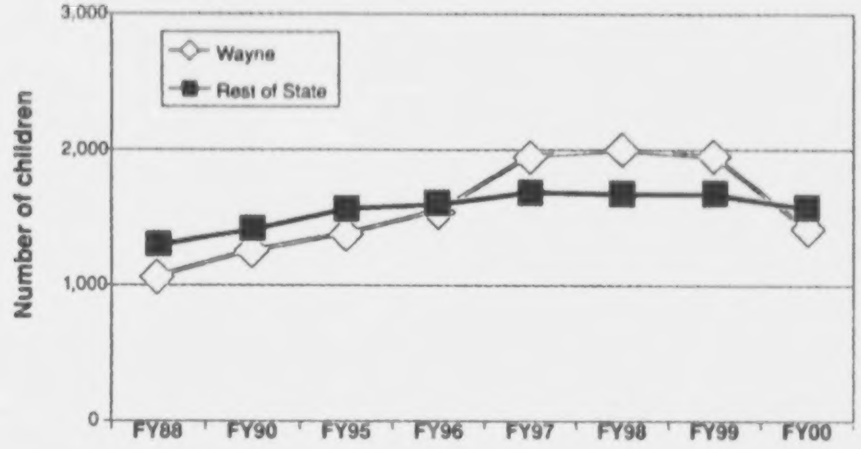
Numbers of children in out-of-home care rose outside of Wayne County while falling within Wayne.



	FY90	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
☐ Wayne	6,672	6,932	6,873	7,128	6,863	6,712	6,068
■ Rest of state	8,523	8,323	8,331	8,542	8,917	9,507	9,466

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Children from Wayne County comprised more than half the state's delinquency caseload between 1996 and 1999.



Note: In March 2000 Wayne County took sole responsibility for its delinquent children.
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

In Fiscal Year 2000 the number of Wayne County children in FIA supervised out-of-home care dropped sharply, as in mid-year the County of Wayne assumed responsibility for delinquency services for its youth. Since Wayne County children comprised roughly half the total state delinquency caseload throughout the decade, this change affected the overall total for the state. The county's Department of Community Justice has focused on keeping youth in community-based services and does not plan to continue to place its delinquent youth under the jurisdiction of the FIA in state residential facilities. At the end of Fiscal Year 2000, roughly 1,000 Wayne County children were in FIA facilities compared to 1,700 at the beginning.

Another group of youth not under the supervision of the FIA but who were in out-of-home care were the 519 youth under age 18 incarcerated in the youth prison as of July 2000.[3] According to records from the Department of Corrections, more than half these youth had committed a crime that did not invoke the mandate for "adult" treatment, and almost a third had committed property crimes such as motor vehicle theft and larceny.[4] Youth committing these crimes had traditionally received delinquency services through FIA.

Sending a juvenile to prison increases the odds that a youth will re-offend within a year of release by 35 percent compared to similar teens sent to juvenile programs, according to a recent analysis of youth from Florida's criminal justice system.[5] A five-month investigation of Michigan's new 450-bed youth prison by the *Grand Rapids Press* revealed serious problems such as understaffing, poorly trained and supervised staff, and a lack of programming, especially counseling for some of the more troubled inmates.[6] The youth prison, which is owned and managed by the Wackenhut Corrections Corporation of Florida, is Michigan's first privately operated corrections facility. Officials cited start-up problems as the causes for some of the difficulties. These young offenders during their formative years have been placed in an environment where the emphasis is on punishment, not rehabilitation. At some point they will reenter Michigan communities, and many will be ill-prepared for productive adult lives.

> *Sending a juvenile to prison increases the odds that a youth will re-offend within a year of release by 35 percent compared to similar teens sent to juvenile programs.*

Endnotes

1. 1993 was the first year the numbers of reports of abuse and neglect submitted to CPS were available.
2. FIA has clarified its policy governing processing of complaints by including flow-chart illustrations and accompanying narrative directions to guide supervisors and workers in their decision-making when a complaint is received.
3. "Examining the Impact of the Juvenile Waiver Laws: Youth under the Jurisdiction of the Michigan Department of Corrections. August 1994 versus July 2000." Lansing, MI: Michigan Collaborative for Juvenile Justice Reform. (2001)
4. Ibid.
5. Ronnie Green. "Young inmates found to keep life of crime: State's get-tough stance criticized; rehabilitation urged." *Miami Herald* (July 31, 2001)
6. Ken Kolker. Problems at 'Punk Prison'—'They're breedin' killers here'" *Grand Rapids Press* (April 30, 2000).

Adolescence

Michigan improved on all measures of adolescent well-being over the 1990s. While the state reflects national trends in its declines in the rates of teen births and injury deaths, Michigan outpaced the nation in improvements on these measures between 1990 and 1998.

Teen Births

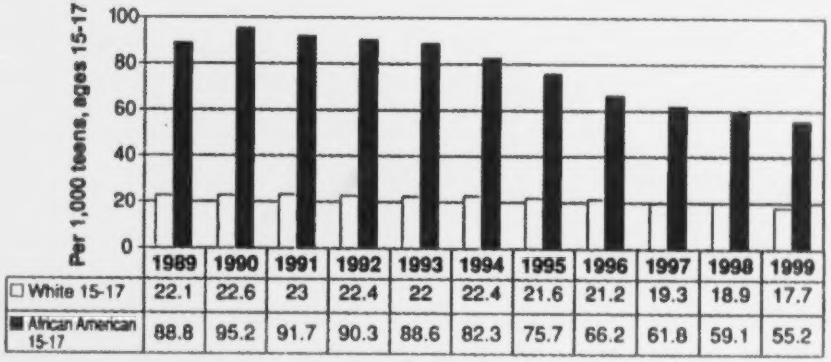
Michigan's birth rate among young teens, ages 15-17, declined by 29 percent over the decade. The state's improvement on this measure between 1990 and 1998 exceeded the nation's and that of all states but two—Vermont and Maine.[1] Michigan's rate dropped from an annual average of 35 births among every 1,000 teens in this age group in the 1989-91 period to 25 such births over the 1997-99 period. This steep decline in the birth rate among younger teens meant that annually almost 2,000 fewer Michigan teens had a baby during their critical high school years in the late 1990s than at the beginning of the decade. The total number of teens in this age group giving birth dipped from almost 6,900 annually in 1989-91 to 5,100 in 1997-99.

In Michigan counties, teen birth rates ranged from a low of 6 births among every 1,000 teens ages 15-17 in Livingston County, to 48 in Lake County. Three-quarters of the state's counties, including all of the most populous counties, showed a decline in birth rates in this age group. Among the most populous counties, Wayne showed the greatest improvement with a 38 percent decline in its birth rate among young teens. The northern Michigan counties of Presque Isle and Oscoda, where rates doubled, showed the largest increases in teen birth rates.

Underlying these county trends are the racial differences in Michigan's declining teen birth rates. Over the 1990s, the state's African American teen birth rate for these young teens dropped by roughly 40 percent—from a high of 95 births among every 1,000 teens in the 15-17 age group in 1990, to 55 in 1999. In the same period the rate among white teens dropped by roughly half as much (20%), from a rate of 23 births among every 1,000 teens to 18.

This improved trend in teen births results from several factors, according to national experts. A smaller share of teens reported being sexually active in 1999 compared to 1991 and, among those sexually active, contraceptive use is increasing—especially the long-lasting contraceptives. Almost half of Michigan's high school students (45%) reported never having had sexual intercourse, while almost one-third had been sexually active within the last three months.[2] The majority of the recently sexually active students in Michigan (59%) reported having used a condom. The state does not have reliable survey data on these issues from the early 1990s so no state trends can be reviewed for these issues. Michigan has reflected national averages, however, in almost all youth risk areas, and national surveys show improvement over the decade. The increased use of condoms (46% in 1991 to 58% in 1999) is particularly important in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Birth rates among African American teens, ages 15-17, declined more steeply than among white teens over the 1990s.

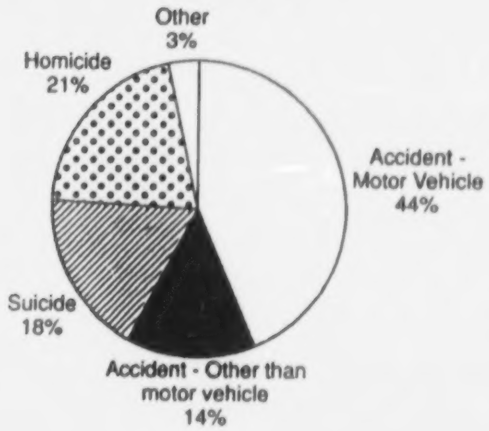


	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
☐ White 15-17	22.1	22.6	23	22.4	22	22.4	21.6	21.2	19.3	18.9	17.7
■ African American 15-17	88.8	95.2	91.7	90.3	88.6	82.3	75.7	66.2	61.8	59.1	55.2

Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

> *This steep decline in the birth rate among younger teens meant that annually almost 2,000 fewer Michigan teens had a baby during their critical high school years in the late 1990s than at the beginning of the decade.*

The majority of injury deaths in 1999 among Michigan youth resulted from an accident; most involved a motor vehicle. [N=338]



Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Teen Deaths

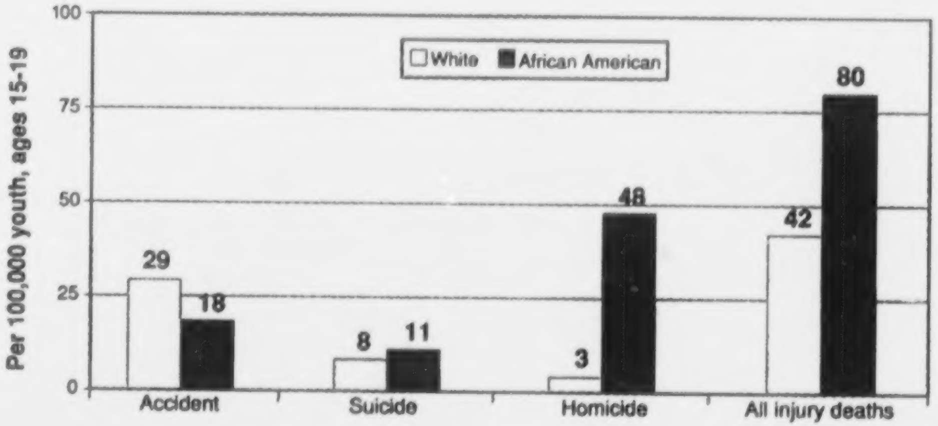
Michigan youth were also less likely to die from an accident, homicide or suicide by the end of the decade. Over the 1990s Michigan's rate of teen deaths due to injury dipped by almost a third, from a yearly average of 75 among every 100,000 youth ages 15-19 during the 1989-91 period to 53 in the 1997-99 period. The total number of teen deaths dropped from an annual average of 521 in the early years of the decade to 362 in the late 1990s—an annual difference of over 150 young lives at the beginning and end of the decade.

Most teen injury deaths (58%) in this age group result from an accident, primarily involving a motor vehicle. Teen drivers represent 7 percent of the driving population, but 14 percent of all traffic fatalities, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Michigan has enacted restrictions on newly licensed drivers that may lower these risks. Increasing the use of seatbelts also could dramatically improve fatality rates from accidents; almost one of every five Michigan male high school students reported rarely or never wearing a seat belt in 1999.[3] (Male students were almost twice as likely not to buckle up as their female counterparts.) Another dangerous combination for youth traffic fatalities continues to be drinking and driving; a third of all Michigan high school students reported having put themselves at risk within the previous month by riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

The risk and cause of injury death varies dramatically by race for the two largest racial groups in the state.[4] While more Michigan white youth (240) died from an injury death than African American youth (87) in 1999, based on their population size Michigan's African American teens faced double the risk of injury death. These youth experienced an injury death rate of 109 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 55 among white youth. White youth are most likely to die from an accident, while African American teens face the greatest risk from a homicide death: 48 of every 100,000

> *Michigan's youth homicide death rate has shown the most decline among the three causes of injury death over the decade, but it is still substantially higher than most other states.*

Overall, African American youth in Michigan are at higher risk of injury death, and from all causes except accident.



Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health youth, compared to 3 among white youth. If Michigan's white youth had lost their lives to homicide at the same rate as African American youth in 1999, 271 white youth would have died from homicide instead of 17, exceeding the total white youth deaths from all causes of injury.

Michigan's youth homicide death rate has shown the most decline among the three causes of injury death over the decade, but it is still substantially higher than most other states. Over the 1990s the state's homicide death rate dropped by more than half — from a rate of 26 per 100,000 youth in 1990 to 10 in 1999, compared to a 18 percent drop in the accident death rate and 25 percent decline for suicide. Nonetheless, the state has a higher rate of homicide deaths than 33 other states, whereas it ranked 10th and 11th in the nation in terms of injury death rates from accidents and suicide respectively. Michigan's overall rate of injury deaths for teens ranked 15th among the 50 states in the nation.

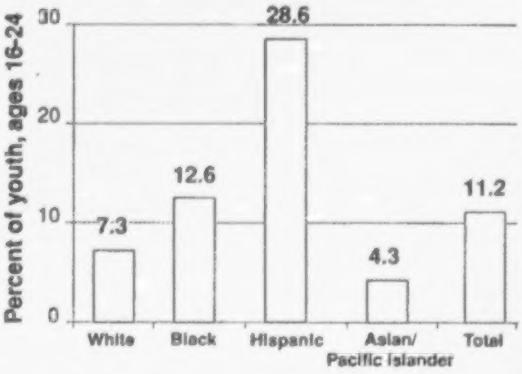
Among Michigan counties, teen injury death rates ranged from a low of 23 per 100,000 youth, ages 15-19 in Washtenaw County, to 149 in Menominee County.[5] Of the 33 counties where a percentage change could be calculated, most (24) experienced improvement. Teen injury death rates dropped by more than half in the suburban counties of Monroe, Lapeer, and St. Clair, while rising by more than half in two counties—Clinton and Grand Traverse.

High School Dropout

High school dropout rates also improved in Michigan over the trend period. Roughly 4,000 fewer high school students dropped out of school in the 1998-99 school year compared to 1990-91. In the 1998-99 school year roughly 19,800 students dropped out compared to 24,000 at the beginning of the decade. The state's high school dropout rate dipped from 6.0 percent to 4.6 percent. (This change is significantly influenced by the 78 percent decline in the dropout rate in the largest school district in the state—the Detroit Public Schools.)

The northwestern counties of Leelanau and Emmet had the lowest dropout rates—less than 1 percent—in 1998-99, while Alcona and Ingham counties experienced the highest dropout rate, roughly 11 percent. Leelanau and Emmet counties also registered the largest improvement over the trend period while dropout rates doubled or more in ten counties, with the most dramatic increases occurring in Iosco, Huron, and Ontonagon. Dropout rates worsened in the majority (46) of the state's counties, including the urban counties of Ingham and Jackson.

Hispanic youth are at highest risk of school dropout.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

While dropout data by race and ethnicity are not available for Michigan, national surveys provide some insights into the disparity of the impact among different racial groups. Hispanic youth experience the greatest risk of dropping out—over a quarter of Hispanic young adults, ages 16-24, do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent. Among Asian/Pacific Islander young adults, fewer than one in 20 (4%) lack a high school education. When racial/ethnic groups live in highly concentrated areas and experience relatively high rates of undereducated young adults,,the impact on economic development and employment in their communities can have a devastating effect on the well-being of children of all ages and their families.

Endnotes

1. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2001: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (May 2001), p. 18 or www.kidscount.org
2. *1999 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Executive Summary* Lansing, MI: Michigan State Board of Education, 2000.
3. Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999.
4. Reliable rates could not be calculated for other groups.
5. Rates were calculated only for the 42 counties with six or more injury deaths in this age group in the 1997-99 period. Caution must be used in reviewing rates for counties with small populations.

Education

Education has remained a focal point for political debate in Michigan as the state enters the 21st century. While concerns have focused on improvements in student achievement, the aging structures and deteriorating infrastructure in many school buildings in the older cities and depressed rural areas remain a major issue. Inadequate academic performance primarily occurs in schools in segregated urban areas with very large concentrations of poor and minority students. Schools reflect the larger social and economic environment of the neighborhoods in which they are located. Michigan schools reflect the state's increased racial/ethnic and socioeconomic segregation and the resulting concentration of poverty/disadvantage and wealth/advantage documented in the Census 2000. Students in schools in high-poverty areas are disproportionately affected by that poverty and their family instability and multiple school changes that flow from it. They are also less likely to have had access to pre-school programs, adequate health care, and suppportive extracurricular opportunities.

Separate is not equal: school segregation by race/ethnicity is closely associated with segregation by poverty and parental education.[1] A growing body of research suggests that the socioeconomic status of a child's classmates may be as critical an influence on achievement as that of the child's family.[2] Numerous studies have demonstrated that the more intense the concentrations of economically disadvantaged students in a school or district the larger the share of students with unsatisfactory academic performance. This is borne out in Michigan's Lake County, which has the highest participation of students eligible for free and reduced priced school lunches in the state, and the largest shares of seventh graders and high school students performing at unsatisfactory levels on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) reading test. The three most high-income counties with the lowest participation in free and reduced priced school lunches placed in the top ten for having the largest shares of their fourth and seventh graders performing satisfactorily on the MEAP reading test. In fact, the test was created not as an individual achievement test, but to measure school performance.

Without significant investment in effective strategies to remedy basic inequities in te early learning opportunities, as well as the K-12 system itself, low-income children will continue to be at a disadvantage in achievement on standardized tests. This disparity in resources has been clearly documented by many studies. Michigan middle grades schools serving a significant majority of students (60%) from families with incomes low enough that they were eligible to participate in free or reduced priced school lunches had, on average, half as many books in the school library as those in higher income areas where such students were in the minoirity (40%).[3]

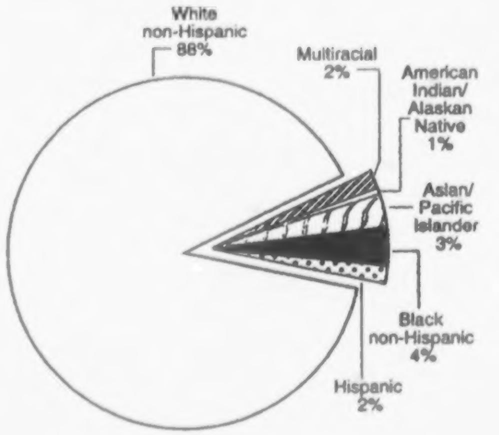
Michigan Merit Scholarship Award

Public Act 94 of 1999 (the Michigan Merit Award Scholarship Act) rewards high school seniors for student achievement by providing a stipend for the expenses of a postsecondary education. Beginning with the Class of 2000, students who meet certain criteria are eligible for a Michigan Merit Award of $2,500 to be used at any approved postsecondary educational institution in Michigan ($1,000 for an out-of-state institution). Beginning with the Class of 2005, there will be an additional potential award of up to $500 based on performances on the 7th and 8th grade MEAP tests.

Michigan Merit Scholarship Award

The initiation of the Michigan Merit Scholarship Award (MASP) raised the stakes considerably for Michigan high school students taking the MEAP tests. Graduating seniors could gain $2,500 for their post-secondary education at a Michigan college or university by meeting or exceeding performance standards on at least two of the four tests—reading, math, science, and writing.[4] Based solely on MEAP performance, the MASP exacerbates the economic and educational inequities by rewarding students who are least likely to need a scholarship to continue their education at the post-secondary level. Unlike the other states that have created merit-based scholarship programs, Michigan uses standardized test scores as the sole criterion.[5] A coalition of civil rights organizations, led by the American Civil Liberties of Michigan filed a lawsuit in June 2000 challenging this practice.

Only 12 percent of Class of 2000 Merit awardees were identified as minority.

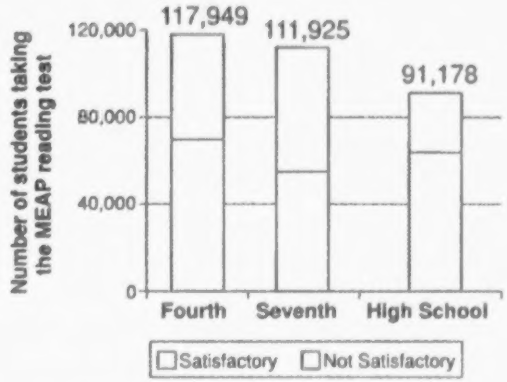


Note: A fifth of students did not designate a race or ethnicity.
Source: *Michigan Merit Award Class of 2000 Summary Report, Michigan Department of Education*

The 43,777 Michigan awardees from the "Class of 2000" starting their post-secondary education this fall are the first beneficiaries of the MASP. The racial balance for the MASP awardees in the Class of 2000 should cause concern. Of those students identifying a racial identity, only 12 percent were minority (less than half their proportionate population share).[6] African American students are particularly underrepresented as only 4 percent of awardees while they are 17 percent of the child population. Roughly $73.2 million of Michigan's tobacco tax settlement dollars have already been distributed through the program, with the total liability to the state of $109.4 million if all qualified students of the class of 2000 use their award.

In the 2000 school year the largest number (92,120) of high school students took the reading test; and roughly 88,400 students took the four requisite tests to qualify for a Merit Award.

Number of Michigan test-takers dropped in high school, while share performing satisfactorily rose.



Source: Michigan Department of Education

Achievement on the MEAP Reading Test

Measured by achievement on the MEAP, Michigan students have made great gains over the decade. In the 1999-2000 school year in Michigan three of five fourth graders, half of seventh graders, and 70 percent of high school students met or exceeded the performance standards for their grade level in the MEAP reading test. The larger share of students meeting or exceeding the Michigan standard at the high school level reflected a smaller number of test takers. Numerically, more fourth graders performed satisfactorily than high school students. In the 1999-2000 school year, roughly 69,700 fourth graders, 54,800 seventh graders, and 63,600 high school students performed at satisfactory levels while the numbers of high school students taking the high school test represented 21,000 to 27,000 fewer students than at the other grade levels.

The share of Michigan's fourth graders and seventh graders performing at satisfactory levels on the reading test rose 59 percent and 48 percent between 1989-90 and 1999-2000. The share of high school students meeting or exceeding Michigan standards rose by 18 percent between 1997-98 and 1999-2000.[7] (Comparisons are made with 1997-98 because the current high school reading test was introduced that year.) Such improvements have resulted from considerable efforts by schools to increase the numbers of students with the requisite skills and knowledge to perform well. Performance on this sole standard has been the gauge of school quality and effectiveness. Test results are used to determine accreditation of local school buildings, as well as reward high school students who are able to continue their education.

Fourth Graders

Among Michigan counties the neighboring Upper Peninsula counties of Schoolcraft (75%) and Luce (30%) had the largest and smallest shares of fourth graders receiving satisfactory scores on the MEAP reading test in the 1999-2000 school year. Every county in the state except the Upper Peninsula county of Ontonagon saw larger shares of fourth graders receiving satisfactory reading scores by the end of the decade. Lake and Wayne counties experienced the most dramatic improvements, with shares of fourth graders achieving satisfactory reading scores more than

Test Scores

Test scores are *estimates* of the test-taker's understanding at one point in time, based on a small *sample* of everything a student knows and can do in a given area. A student's performance may vary depending on which content and skills are covered, when and how the test is administered, whether the format is familiar or new, whether the material being tested was actually taught, and many other factors. ....

The achievement gap is primarily a problem of achievement, not of race or ethnicity or innate ability.

From: "What are the Key Facts About the Achievement Gap?" Washington, D.C.: Center on Education Policy (www.ctredpol.org)

Strategies to Close the Achievement Gap

Testing and accountability have exposed the achievement gap, but bold, comprehensive, and long-term strategies are required to close it. Promising strategies include the following....

- Smaller class sizes
- Expanded access to high-quality pre-school programs
- Sustained ongoing professional development for teachers
- Extended learning time and intensive supports for academically challenged students
- Strengthened parental and community support for learning
- Adequate supply of well-qualified teachers in high poverty schools
- Implementation of comprehensive, research-based models for school improvement

doubling over the decade. For example, in Wayne over half (55%) of fourth graders performed satisfactorily in 1999-2000, compared to a quarter in the 1989-90 school year.

Seventh Graders

The share of Michigan seventh graders performing satisfactorily on the MEAP reading test in 1999-2000 ranged from 60 percent in Midland and Marquette counties to only 21 percent in Lake County, the smallest share by far. (The next smallest share was 34 percent in Presque Isle County.) All but four Michigan counties experienced larger shares of students performing satisfactorily by the end of the decade; Alpena County made the most improvement, almost doubling its share of students with satisfactory reading scores—from 27 to 52 percent. Lake County sustained the most intense worsening with a drop of 21 percent in its share of seventh graders with satisfactory scores. Three other counties—Arenac, Missaukee, and Presque Isle—experienced a negligible drop (1%).

High School Students

The largest share (85%) of Michigan high school students meeting or exceeding Michigan standards in reading resided in the northwestern counties of Missaukee and Manistee while the smallest share (45%) occurred in Lake County. Wayne County had the second smallest share (54%) of high school students achieving at this level. All counties improved between the 1997-98 and 1999-2000 school years, with Luce and Missaukee gaining by roughly 50 percent. The share of high school students meeting or exceeding the reading standard in Luce County rose from 37 to 57 percent two years later. Charlevoix County, on the other hand, registered the least improvement, 3 percent. Five other counties also improved by less than 10 percent.

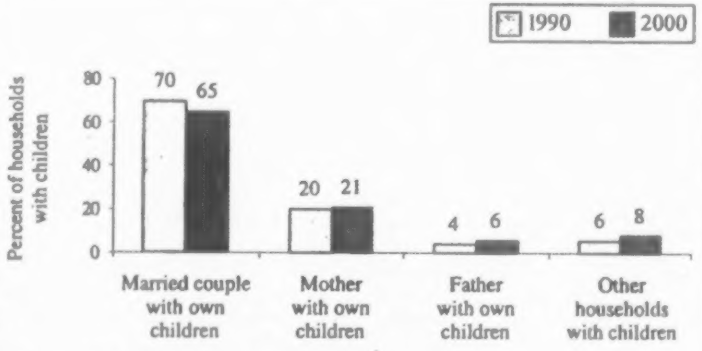
Endnotes

1. Luis M. Laosa. "The New Segregation" in *ETS Policy Notes*. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service. Volume 10, Number 1. Spring 2001
2. Ibid.
3. Data from Center for Prevention Research and Development, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois for Michigan Middle Start. Information based on 1996-97 administrator self-study survey.
4. Two other ways to qualify for the award include 1) a score in the 75th percentile or above on the ACT or SAT or 2) qualifying scores on the ACT Work Keys job skills assessment test as determined by the Michigan Merit Award Board.
5. *Michigan's Merit Award Scholarship Program: The Implications of Poverty for Educational Opportunity*. Michigan Budget and Tax Policy Project. Lansing, MI: Michigan League for Human Services. (1999)
6. Almost a fifth (19%) of students did not indicate a racial affiliation. No plans are currently underway to review the racial/ethnic distribution.
7. The High School Test is administered primarily in the junior year. Certain students are eligible to take the test in their sophomore year and some students do not take it until the senior year. Students may repeat the test to improve scores.

Michigan

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	9,295,297	9,938,444	6.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,458,765	2,595,767	5.6
-Percent total population	26.5	26.1	-1.3
-Percent minority children	22.3	27.6	23.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	702,554	672,005	-4.3
Ages 5-9	692,247	745,181	7.6
Ages 10-14	666,370	747,012	12.1
Ages 15-17	397,594	431,569	8.5

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	899,097	873,227	-2.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	309,881	363,486	17.3
-Mother only	262,827	283,758	8.0
-Father only	47,054	79,728	69.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	74,296	110,756	49.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	1,910,780	77.7	1,879,122	72.4
☆ African American/Black	415,714	16.9	449,091	17.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	17,629	0.7	16,571	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	33,793	1.4	48,006	1.8
☆ Some other race	3,703	0.2	5,915	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	73,681	2.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	77,146	3.1	123,381	4.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	278,939	10.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	134,005	4.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	119,958	6.6%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	587,590	21.4%
-MIChild	18,558	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	78,040	9.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	5,737	29.6

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	10,026	7.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	219,659	12.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	32,043	12.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	2,182	1.9
☆ Property crime arrests	12,703	10.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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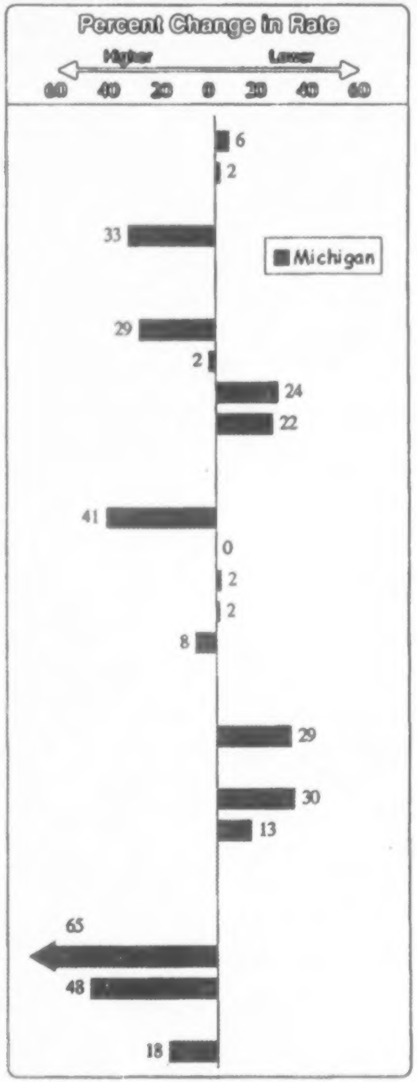
Michigan

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		475,417	19.1%	468,947	18.0%	* *of 83*
–ages 5-17		299,276	17.2%	318,465	16.8%	* *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	343,582	23.1%	516,990	30.7%	* *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		10,837	7.2%	12,383	9.3%	* *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		11,546	7.7%	10,502	7.9%	* *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1,612	10.7	1,082	8.1	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		592	30.9	489	23.9	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		115,769	46.7	171,106	65.9	* *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		25,774	10.4	26,888	10.4	* *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		15,195	6.1	15,534	6.0	* *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		10,377	4.2	10,655	4.1	* *of 76*
–for delinquency		2,651	1.1	2,990	1.2	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6,872	35.4	5,099	25.2	* *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		521	75.2	362	52.5	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	23,998	6.0%	22,496	5.1%	* *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		40,478	35.8%	69,723	59.1%	* *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		35,432	33.1%	54,839	49.0%	* *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	41,267	59.1%	63,585	69.7%	* *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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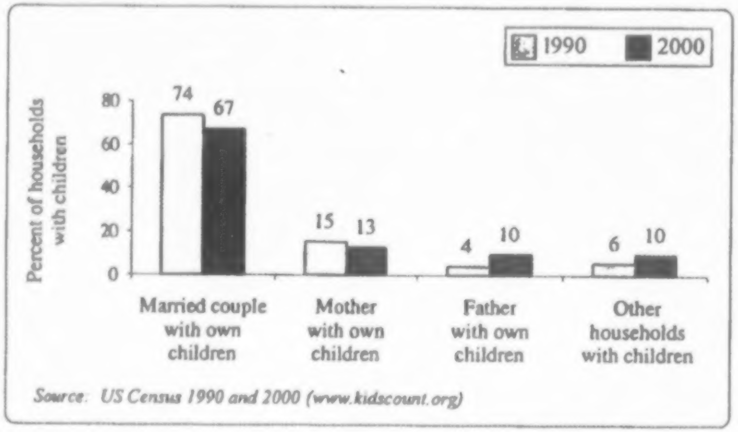
Alcona County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	10,145	11,719	15.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,142	2,227	4.0
-Percent total population	21.1	19.0	-10.0
-Percent minority children	2.5	5.1	103.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	515	505	-1.9
Ages 5-9	617	625	1.3
Ages 10-14	614	654	6.5
Ages 15-17	396	443	11.9

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	850	779	-8.4
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	225	270	20.0
-Mother only	175	154	-12.0
-Father only	50	116	132.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	73	121	65.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	2,088	97.5	2,113	94.9
☆ African American/Black	3	0.1	5	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	0.7	30	1.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.4	6	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	3	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	41	1.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	26	1.2	29	1.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	263	11.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	96	4.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	125	8.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	706	30.1%
-MIChild	45	1.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	54	8.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	7	7.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	138	13.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	22	9.9

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	4	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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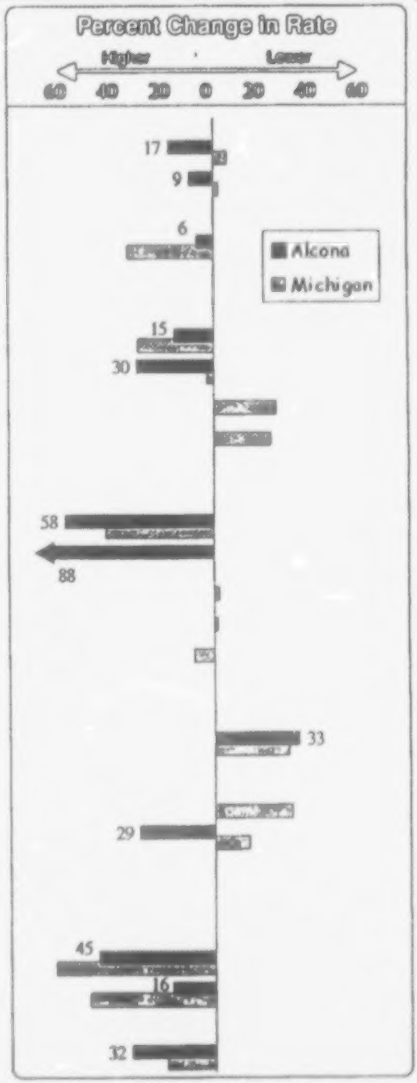
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Alcona County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		495	22.7%	630	26.5%	75 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		348	21.6%	428	23.6%	72 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	375	33.6%	375	35.7%	46 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		3	2.6%	3	3.0%	13 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		5	5.3	6	6.8%	47 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		93	44.4	156	70.0	45 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		21	10.0	42	18.9	72 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		2	*	4	*	* *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		0	*	3	*	* *of 76*
–for delinquency		1	*	0	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	24.2	4	16.2	15 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	16	4.6%	18	5.9%	72 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		30	39.5%	36	57.1%	35 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		28	40.0%	33	46.5%	46 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	41	57.7%	55	76.4%	20 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

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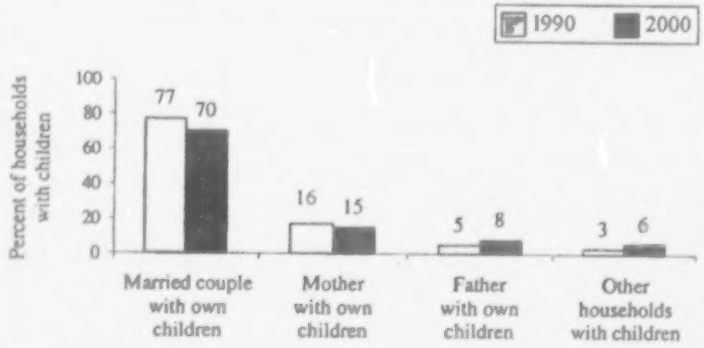
*[1]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3]The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Alger County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	8,972	9,862	9.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,240	2,026	-9.6
-Percent total population	25.0	20.5	-17.7
-Percent minority children	7.2	12.6	75.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	549	449	-18.2
Ages 5-9	623	529	-15.1
Ages 10-14	695	640	-7.9
Ages 15-17	373	408	9.4

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	882	762	-13.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	237	261	10.1
-Mother only	182	169	-7.1
-Father only	55	92	67.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	33	68	106.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	2,079	92.8	1,770	87.4
☆ African American/Black	5	0.2	0	0.0
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	128	5.7	126	6.2
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.4	17	0.8
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	3	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	70	3.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	18	0.8	40	2.0

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	191	8.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	45	2.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	77	4.7%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	484	22.4%
-MIChild	22	1.0%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	84	13.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	5	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	177	11.2%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	18	8.9

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	8	7.6

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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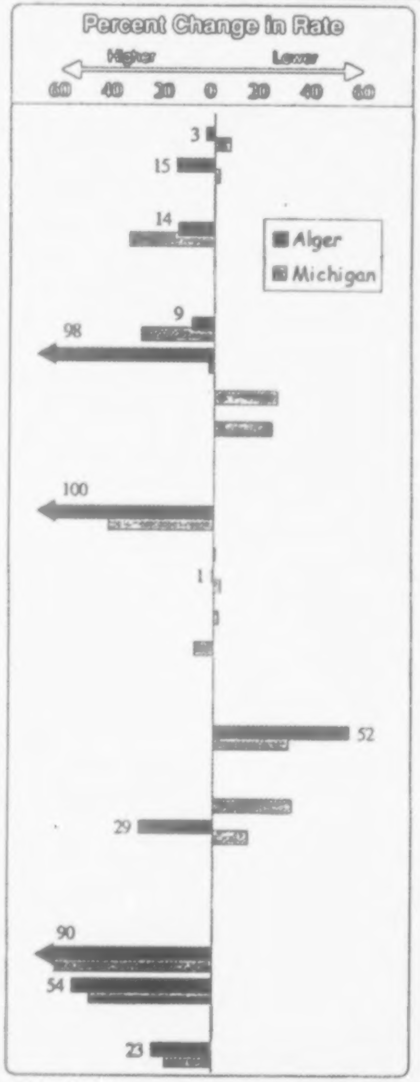
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Alger County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		354	15.7%	387	16.2%	*29 of 83*
–ages 5-17		238	14.3%	301	16.4%	*31 of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	490	28.4%	507	32.4%	*35 of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		3	3.4%	3	3.6%	*24 of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		4	3.7%	7	7.3%	*58 of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		0	*	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		18	8.1	33	16.3	*1 of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		10	4.5	5	*	* *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		10	4.3	9	4.3	*31 of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		3	*	2	*	* *of 76*
–for delinquency		5	*	6	2.8	*49 of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	21.1	2	10.1	*2 of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	16	3.2%	23	4.1%	*41 of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		40	32.0%	59	60.8%	*25 of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		40	37.4%	60	57.7%	*8 of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	74	56.5%	94	69.6%	*59 of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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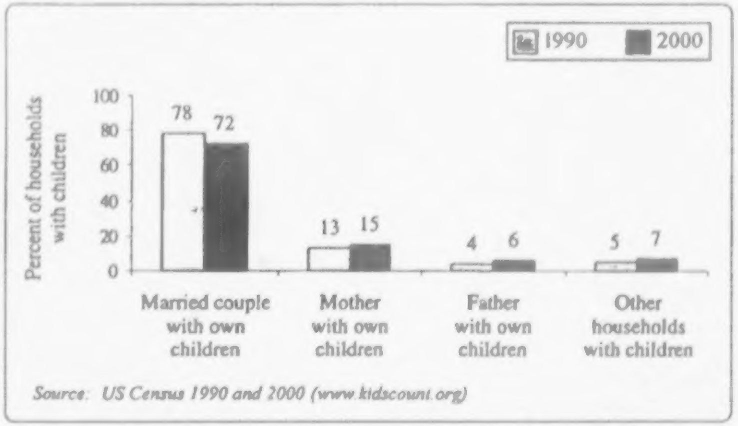
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* *****Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Allegan County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	90,509	105,665	16.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	26,865	30,495	13.5
-Percent total population	29.7	28.9	-2.8
-Percent minority children	7.4	12.5	68.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	7,494	7,648	2.1
Ages 5-9	7,935	8,493	7.0
Ages 10-14	7,319	9,078	24.0
Ages 15-17	4,117	5,276	28.2

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	10,474	11,080	5.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	2,276	3,208	40.9
-Mother only	1,705	2,260	32.6
-Father only	571	948	66.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	675	998	47.9



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	24,867	92.6	26,670	87.5
☆ African American/Black	362	1.3	432	1.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	197	0.7	162	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	220	0.8	229	0.8
☆ Some other race	24	0.1	31	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	450	1.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,195	4.4	2,521	8.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,170	3.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	391	1.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	549	2.5%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	4,073	12.8%
-MIChild	170	0.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	322	3.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	33	14.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	70	5.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,170	11.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1000)[4]	162	5.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	16	1.1
☆ Property crime arrests	101	7.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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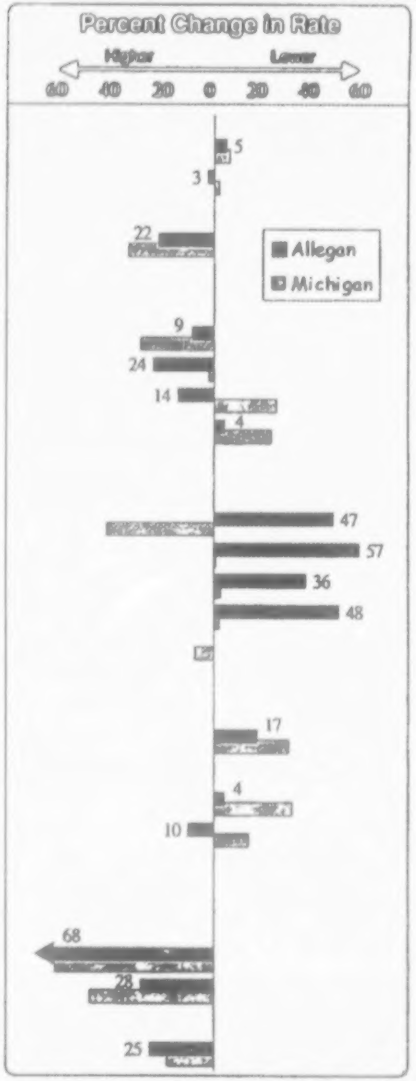
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Allegan County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,458	12.7%	3,728	12.1%	11 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		2,178	11.3%	2,625	11.6%	10 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,521	17.3%	3,774	21.0%	11 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		75	5.2%	81	5.7%	53 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		73	5.1%	89	6.3%	26 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		10	6.8	11	7.7	28 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	21.8	5	20.9	12 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		436	54.4	436	58.8	32 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		151	18.9	49	6.6	18 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		40	5.0	26	3.4	17 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		23	2.8	15	2.0	20 *of 76*
-for delinquency		13	1.6	4	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		58	28.9	56	24.1	50 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	87.6	6	84.0	30 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	181	4.1%	234	4.6%	52 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		415	34.9%	766	58.6%	29 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		386	34.7%	590	44.4%	59 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	518	57.0%	782	71.3%	52 *of 82*



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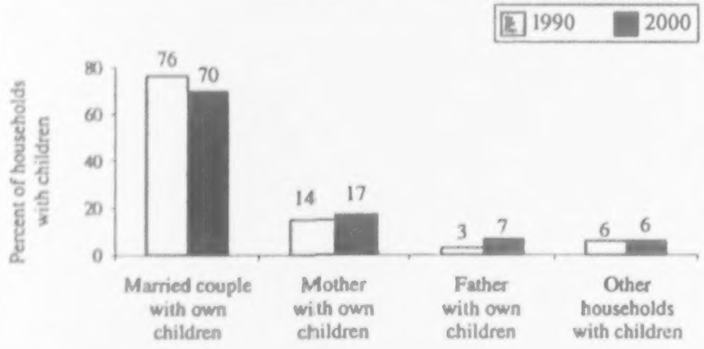
Alpena County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	30,605	31,314	2.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	8,066	7,418	-8.0
-Percent total population	26.4	23.7	-10.1
-Percent minority children	1.6	3.4	113.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,005	1,716	-14.4
Ages 5-9	2,330	1,944	-16.6
Ages 10-14	2,340	2,300	-1.7
Ages 15-17	1,391	1,458	4.8

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	3,246	2,791	-14.0
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	758	976	28.8
-Mother only	617	698	13.1
-Father only	141	278	97.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	255	237	-7.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	7,939	98.4	7,169	96.6
☆ African American/Black	11	0.1	28	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	0.3	26	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	32	0.4	27	0.4
☆ Some other race	3	0.0	2	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	93	1.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	54	0.7	73	1.0

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	812	10.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	270	3.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	455	8.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,131	27.0%
-MIChild	63	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	224	10.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	11	17.5

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	15	4.7%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	630	11.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	83	11.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	7	1.9
☆ Property crime arrests	39	10.4

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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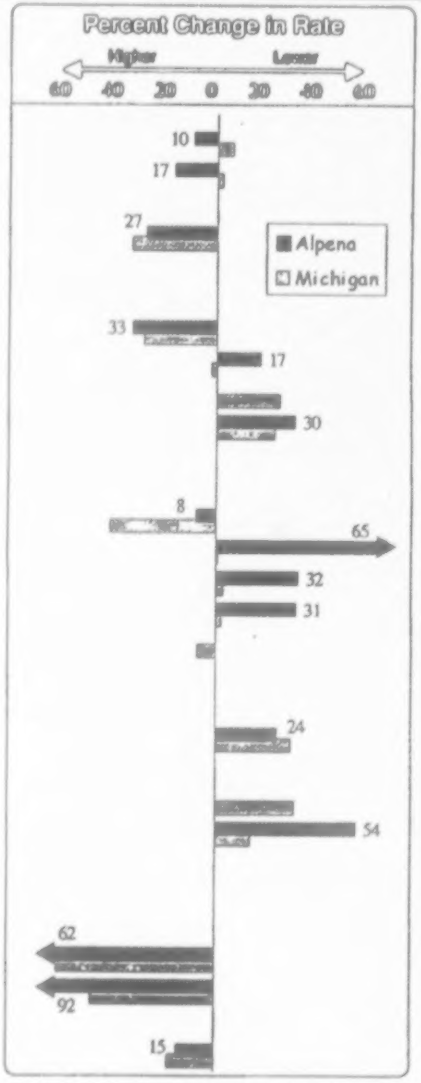
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Alpena County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,538	18.8%	1,661	20.6%	52 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		969	16.1%	1,157	18.8%	45 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,587	27.4%	1,914	35.0%	41 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		9	2.4%	11	3.2%	15 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		21	5.7%	16	4.7%	11 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	4	12.8	53 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	47.8	2	33.3	34 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		321	69.5	860	152.7	81 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		63	13.6	110	19.5	76 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		37	8.0	52	9.2	74 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		13	2.8	23	4.1	52 *of 76*
-for delinquency		11	2.4	10	1.7	40 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	25.7	13	19.6	36 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	92.7	33 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	124	7.1%	55	3.2%	25 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		169	40.8%	216	66.1%	9 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		105	27.0%	212	51.7%	29 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	239	63.9%	337	73.6%	40 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

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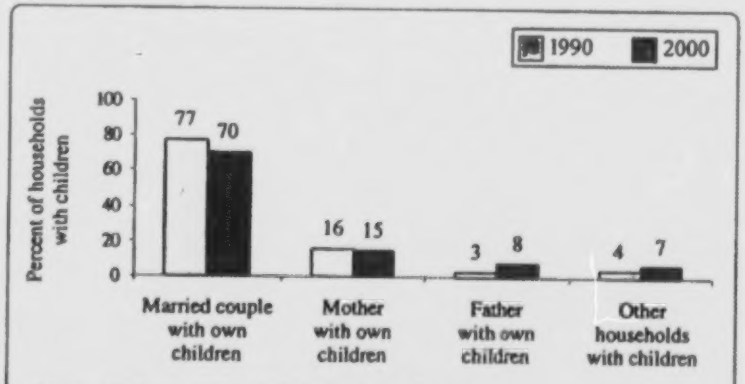
*[1]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3]The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Antrim County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	18,185	23,110	27.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	4,677	5,632	20.4
-Percent total population	25.7	24.4	-5.2
-Percent minority children	3.2	6.2	96.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,254	1,325	5.7
Ages 5-9	1,317	1,558	18.3
Ages 10-14	1,301	1,746	34.2
Ages 15-17	805	1,003	24.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,841	2,064	12.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	447	679	51.9
-Mother only	370	448	21.1
-Father only	77	231	200.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	98	195	99.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	4,529	96.8	5,282	93.8
☆ African American/Black	11	0.2	13	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	82	1.8	74	1.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	12	0.3	27	0.5
☆ Some other race	1	0.0	3	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	117	2.1
☆ Hispanic (any race)	42	0.9	116	2.1

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	287	4.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	95	1.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	249	6.6%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,310	22.2%
-MIChild	82	1.4%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	42	2.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	7	17.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	9	3.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	453	10.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	47	8.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	6	2.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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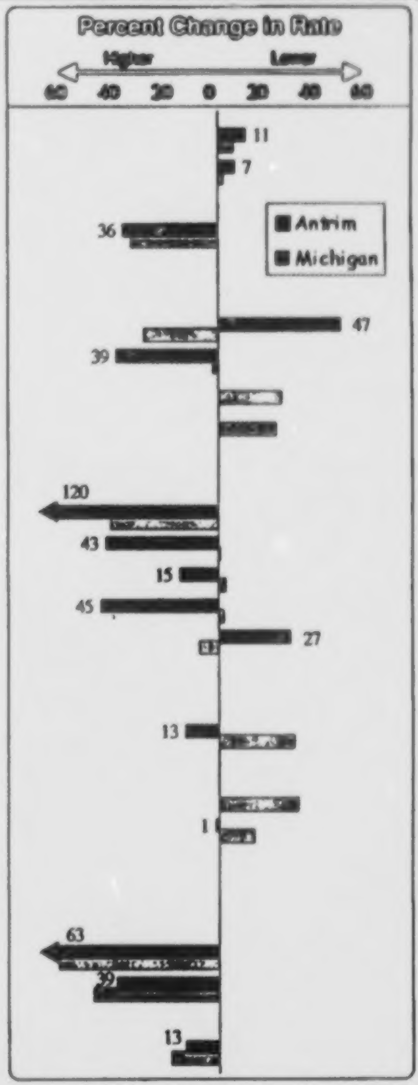
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Antrim County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		844	17.9%	894	16.0%	25 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		553	16.5%	636	15.4%	25 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	832	24.3%	1,423	33.2%	38 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		16	6.7%	9	3.5%	19 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		12	4.8%	16	6.6%	38 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		2	8.2	1	*	* *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		321	69.5	860	152.7	81 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		63	13.6	110	19.5	76 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		37	8.0	52	9.2	74 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		13	2.8	23	4.1	52 *of* 76
-for delinquency		11	2.4	10	1.7	40 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	22.2	12	25.1	52 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	58	5.3%	72	5.3%	64 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		116	44.1%	207	71.9%	3 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		87	38.8%	157	54.0%	19 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	163	67.1%	234	75.7%	26 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

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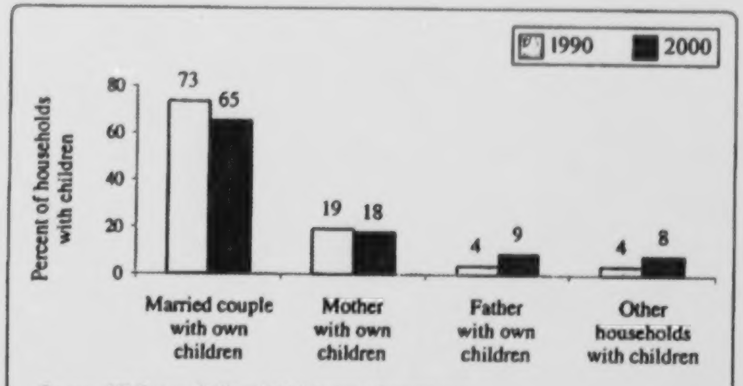
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Arenac County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	14,931	17,269	15.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	3,990	4,026	0.9
-Percent total population	26.7	23.3	-12.8
-Percent minority children	3.7	6.4	73.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,000	912	-8.8
Ages 5-9	1,138	1,109	-2.5
Ages 10-14	1,177	1,209	2.7
Ages 15-17	675	796	17.9

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,480	1,369	-7.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	480	574	19.6
-Mother only	395	388	-1.8
-Father only	85	186	118.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	75	163	117.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	3,844	96.3	3,770	93.6
☆ African American/Black	5	0.1	6	0.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	52	1.3	41	1.0
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.5	22	0.5
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	4	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	95	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	71	1.8	88	2.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	561	13.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	204	4.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	145	5.0%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,301	30.7%
-MIChild	46	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	126	10.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	5	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	15	8.7%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	360	11.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	46	11.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	6	3.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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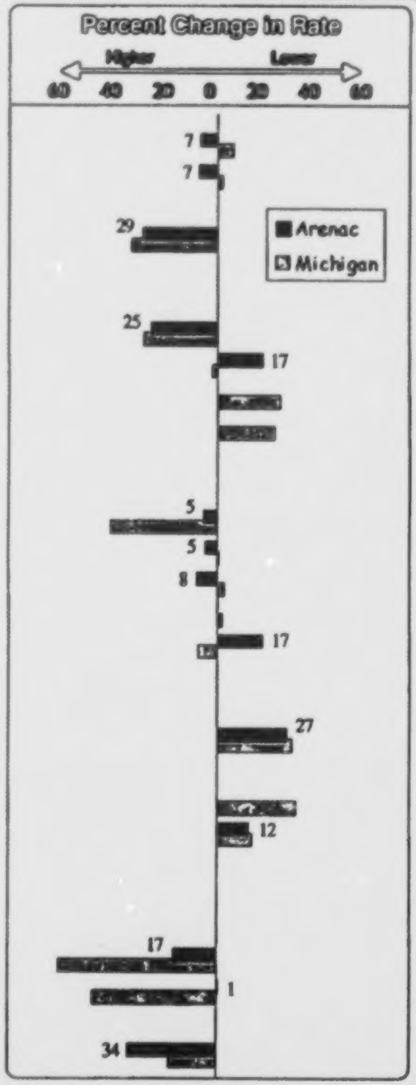
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Arenac County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,045	25.8%	1,215	27.6%	78 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		700	23.7%	847	25.4%	74 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	930	31.0%	1,216	40.0%	59 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		11	4.9%	11	6.2%	58 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		17	7.7%	11	6.4%	28 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	9.2	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		244	62.1	263	65.3	39 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		41	10.4	44	10.9	50 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		15	3.7	16	4.0	27 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		4	*	7	1.7	15 *of 76*
-for delinquency		10	2.5	8	2.0	43 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	28.0	7	20.4	42 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	54	6.2%	51	5.4%	65 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		103	44.2%	108	51.7%	58 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		86	36.4%	91	36.3%	80 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	88	58.3%	166	78.3%	13 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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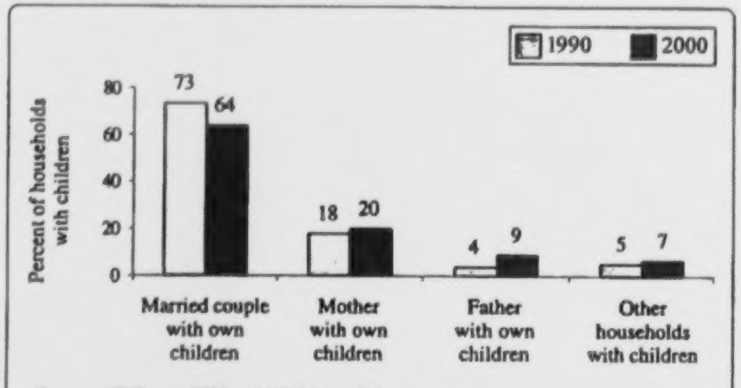
¹*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* ²*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* ³*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Baraga County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	7,954	8,746	10.0
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,106	2,006	-4.7
-Percent total population	26.5	22.9	-13.4
-Percent minority children	18.2	27.2	49.3
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	532	487	-8.5
Ages 5-9	567	559	-1.4
Ages 10-14	643	603	-6.2
Ages 15-17	364	357	-1.9

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	752	669	-11.0
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	229	306	33.6
-Mother only	185	212	14.6
-Father only	44	94	113.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	56	69	23.2



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	1,722	81.8	1,460	72.8
☆ African American/Black	3	0.1	8	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	358	17.0	378	18.8
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.2	9	0.4
☆ Some other race	2	0.1	0	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	130	6.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	16	0.8	21	1.0

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	149	7.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	74	3.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	62	4.1%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	547	26.0%
-MIChild	14	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	144	24.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	6	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	201	13.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	19	9.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	3	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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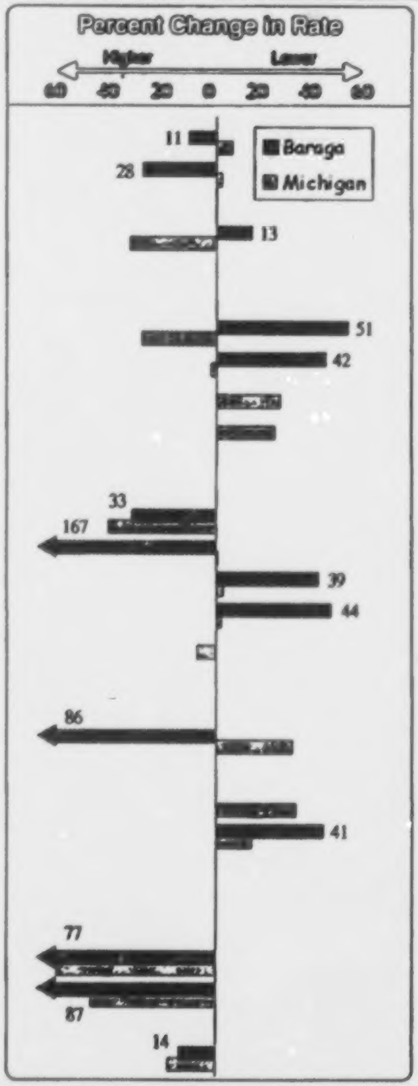
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* ***** *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Baraga County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		365	17.1%	412	19.0%	44 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		233	14.9%	311	19.1%	47 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	583	37.1%	457	32.2%	32 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		8	7.3%	4	3.6%	23 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		8	7.3%	4	4.3%	4 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		136	65.0	173	86.2	64 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		18	8.6	46	22.9	79 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		21	10.0	12	6.1	51 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		18	8.6	10	4.9	64 *of 76*
–for delinquency		2	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		3	18.4	6	34.2	72 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	15	3.4%	9	2.0%	7 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		23	23.5%	39	41.5%	79 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		34	27.2%	55	50.9%	34 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	45	52.3%	64	59.8%	78 *of 82*



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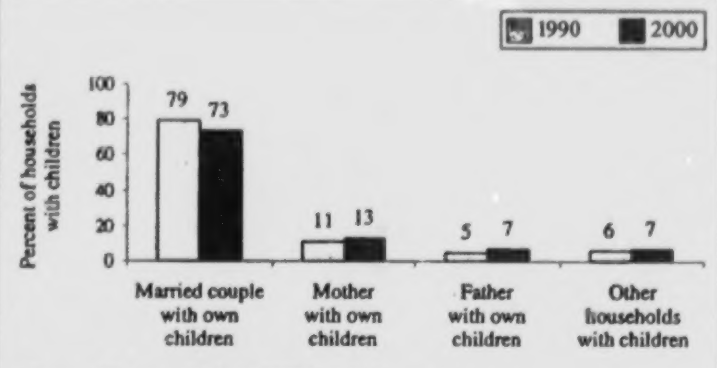
Barry County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	50,057	56,755	13.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	13,989	15,433	10.3
-Percent total population	27.9	27.2	-2.7
-Percent minority children	2.7	5.3	99.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,694	3,774	2.2
Ages 5-9	4,023	4,317	7.3
Ages 10-14	4,017	4,602	14.6
Ages 15-17	2,255	2,740	21.5

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	5,641	5,794	2.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,120	1,614	44.1
-Mother only	754	1,037	37.5
-Father only	366	577	57.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	402	572	42.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	13,617	97.3	14,614	94.7
☆ African American/Black	32	0.2	57	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	56	0.4	83	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	62	0.4	66	0.4
☆ Some other race	7	0.1	22	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	249	1.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	215	1.5	342	2.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	712	4.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	246	1.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	366	3.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,058	12.7%
-MIChild	94	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	233	5.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	11	9.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	34	4.9%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	944	11.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	83	5.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	58	7.9

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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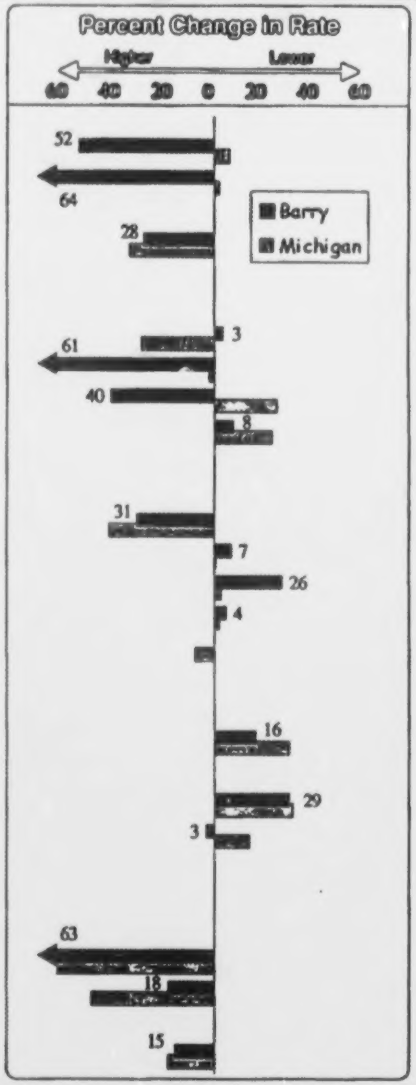
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Barry County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,248	8.8%	2,015	13.4%	17 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		819	8.0%	1,463	13.1%	17 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,008	14.1%	1,467	18.1%	7 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		28	4.0%	27	3.8%	29 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		34	4.8%	55	7.8%	71 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		5	7.1	7	9.9	44 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	42.3	5	39.1	39 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		556	40.0	806	52.2	22 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		124	8.9	128	8.3	31 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		46	3.3	38	2.4	6 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		24	1.7	26	1.7	14 *of 76*
–for delinquency		4	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	21.3	22	18.0	27 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	110.0	3	78.2	29 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	80	4.0%	96	4.1%	40 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		207	37.0%	376	60.4%	26 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		208	39.8%	287	47.1%	43 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	212	61.4%	339	70.8%	55 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* ***** *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

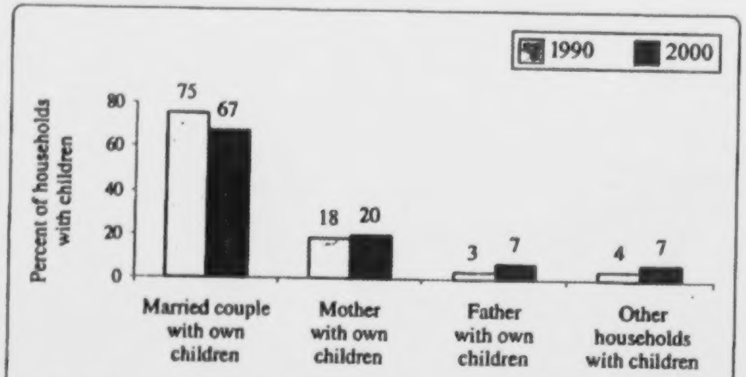
Bay County

Population

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	111,723	110,157	-1.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	29,379	26,946	-8.3
-Percent total population	26.3	24.5	-7.0
-Percent minority children	8.0	12.2	51.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	7,965	6,725	-15.6
Ages 5-9	8,093	7,544	-6.8
Ages 10-14	8,433	7,886	-6.5
Ages 15-17	4,888	4,791	-2.0

Households with Children

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	11,613	9,668	-16.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	3,396	3,833	12.9
-Mother only	2,859	2,884	0.9
-Father only	537	949	76.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	575	1,011	75.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	27,018	92.0	23,656	87.8
☆ African American/Black	452	1.5	472	1.8
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	203	0.7	150	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	196	0.7	195	0.7
☆ Some other race	28	0.1	28	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	656	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,482	5.0	1,789	6.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	3,224	11.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	1,248	4.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	1,670	8.6%

Health Care — 2000

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	6,620	23.3%
-MIChild	255	0.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	458	5.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	63	28.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	112	8.3%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,114	12.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	299	11.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	33	2.6
☆ Property crime arrests	180	14.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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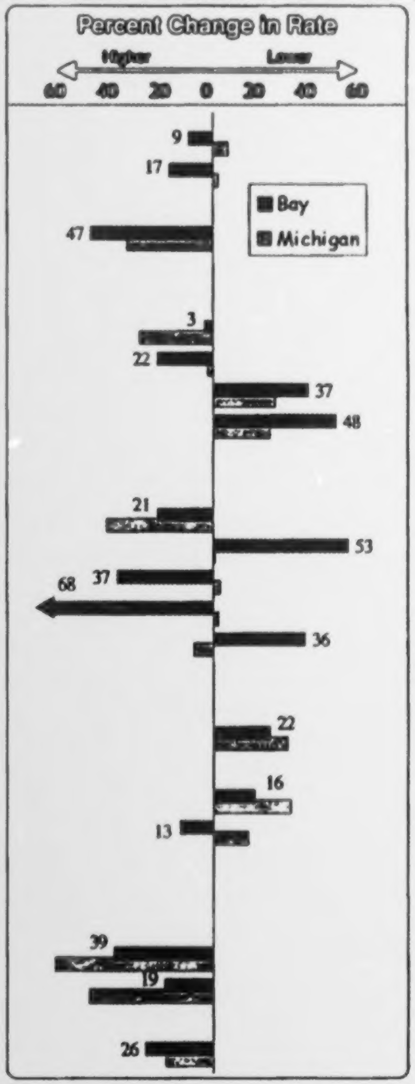
Bay County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		5,352	18.0%	5,693	19.7%	49 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		3,327	15.7%	3,898	18.3%	41 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	3,595	19.7%	4,862	29.1%	25 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		56	3.4%	47	3.5%	20 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		98	6.0%	96	7.3%	57 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		14	8.8	7	5.6	11 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	32.1	4	16.7	5 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,487	50.9	1,664	61.8	35 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		340	11.6	148	5.5	13 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		98	3.4	124	4.6	35 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		51	1.8	80	3.0	39 *of 76*
–for delinquency		21	0.7	12	0.5	4 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		66	27.4	51	21.3	46 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	41.3	3	34.6	5 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	324	5.8%	359	6.6%	78 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		434	36.7%	566	50.9%	59 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		414	34.4%	496	40.8%	74 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	598	60.6%	902	76.5%	19 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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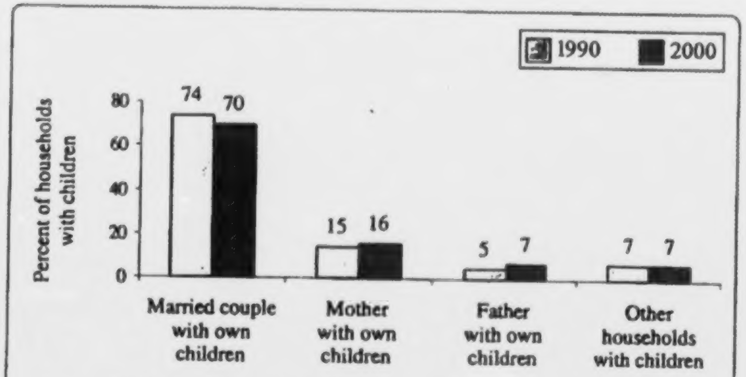
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* [4] *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Benzie County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	12,200	15,998	31.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,956	3,743	26.6
-Percent total population	24.2	23.4	-3.4
-Percent minority children	5.8	7.3	26.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	848	948	11.8
Ages 5-9	837	1,060	26.6
Ages 10-14	810	1,100	35.8
Ages 15-17	461	635	37.7

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,171	1,418	21.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	307	455	48.2
-Mother only	232	316	36.2
-Father only	75	139	85.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	106	145	36.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	2,786	94.2	3,470	92.7
☆ African American/Black	13	0.4	20	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	94	3.2	69	1.8
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.6	7	0.2
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	6	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	74	2.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	44	1.5	97	2.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	236	6.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	36	0.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	221	8.9%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	858	22.0%
-MIChild	64	1.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	26	2.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	8	31.5

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	7	4.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	227	9.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	43	11.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	6	3.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income: N/A (not available).* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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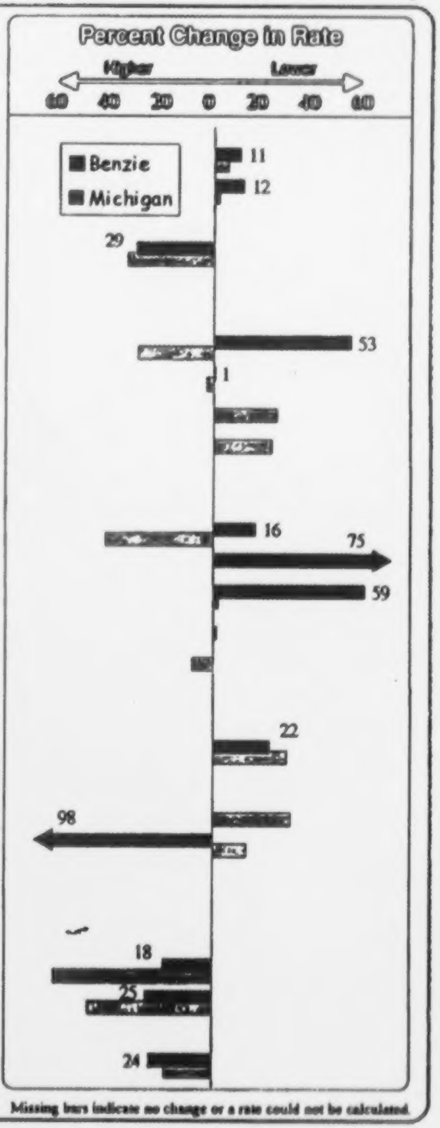
Benzie County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		536	17.9%	571	16.0%	26 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		368	17.6%	404	15.5%	28 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	654	30.5%	1,004	39.4%	57 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		15	8.9%	8	4.2%	32 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.6%	12	6.5%	34 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	13.6	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		105	35.8	112	29.9	6 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		35	11.9	11	2.9	2 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		18	6.0	9	2.5	7 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		6	2.0	4	*	* *of 76*
–for delinquency		9	2.9	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	33.8	7	26.4	56 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	14	2.5%	32	5.0%	62 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills . . .						
☆ Fourth graders		80	47.6%	80	56.3%	39 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		51	35.7%	79	44.6%	57 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	66	52.4%	80	65.0%	74 *of 82*



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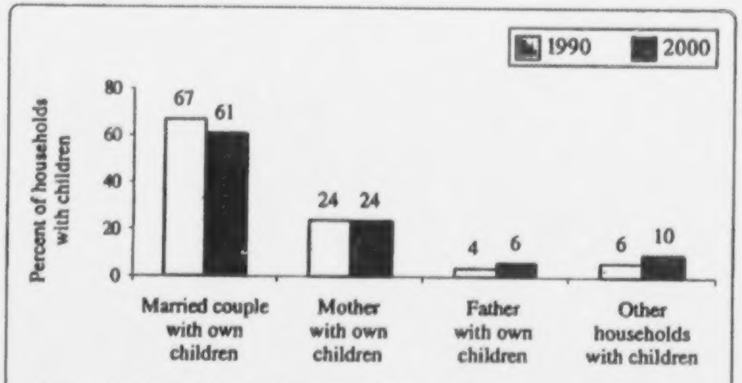
Berrien County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	161,378	162,453	0.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	43,519	42,302	-2.8
-Percent total population	27.0	26.0	-3.4
-Percent minority children	26.6	31.6	18.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	11,895	10,583	-11.0
Ages 5-9	12,253	11,959	-2.4
Ages 10-14	12,118	12,401	2.3
Ages 15-17	7,253	7,359	1.5

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	15,117	13,283	-12.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	6,110	6,567	7.5
-Mother only	5,319	5,283	-0.7
-Father only	791	1,284	62.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,361	2,084	53.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	31,939	73.4	28,950	68.4
☆ African American/Black	9,871	22.7	9,584	22.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	192	0.4	205	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	439	1.0	474	1.1
☆ Some other race	67	0.2	131	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	1,100	2.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,011	2.3	1,858	4.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	6,523	14.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	3,079	6.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	2,876	9.6%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	12,790	28.7%
-MIChild	320	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,234	17.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	83	24.7

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	86	3.9%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,914	13.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	865	20.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	47	2.4
☆ Property crime arrests	391	19.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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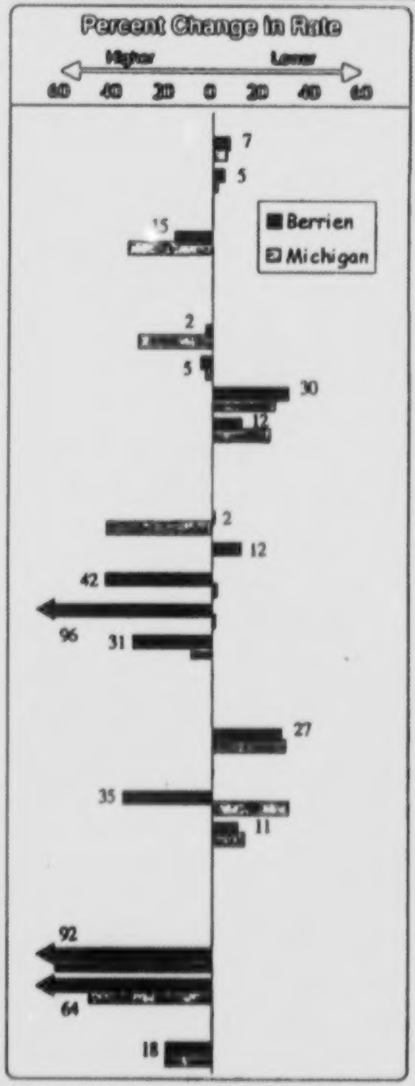
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Berrien County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		10,834	24.7%	9,957	23.0%	64 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		6,972	22.4%	6,796	21.3%	60 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	9,733	36.2%	11,684	41.6%	65 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		212	8.3%	188	8.5%	72 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		213	8.4%	193	8.7%	77 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		35	13.8	21	9.6	41 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		11	33.5	10	29.5	29 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		3,777	86.8	3,613	85.4	63 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		856	19.7	735	17.4	69 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		233	5.4	321	7.6	65 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		99	2.3	189	4.5	59 *of* 76
–for delinquency		60	1.4	76	1.8	41 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		200	55.6	141	40.3	79 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		8	69.2	10	93.1	34 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	576	7.5%	491	6.7%	79 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		753	31.9%	1,186	61.1%	23 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		626	28.4%	863	46.5%	45 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	818	59.3%	1,146	69.8%	57 *of* 82



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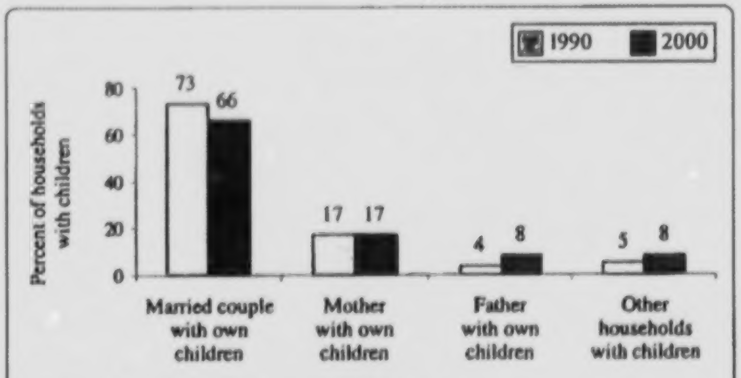
Branch County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	41,502	45,787	10.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	11,567	11,698	1.1
-Percent total population	27.9	25.5	-8.3
-Percent minority children	3.0	7.3	143.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,200	2,885	-9.8
Ages 5-9	3,482	3,229	-7.3
Ages 10-14	3,072	3,487	13.5
Ages 15-17	1,813	2,097	15.7

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,282	3,911	-8.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,250	1,510	20.8
-Mother only	996	1,018	2.2
-Father only	254	492	93.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	295	495	67.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	11,221	97.0	10,845	92.7
☆ African American/Black	49	0.4	65	0.6
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	67	0.6	43	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	55	0.5	59	0.5
☆ Some other race	6	0.1	12	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	252	2.2
☆ Hispanic (any race)	169	1.5	422	3.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	912	7.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	265	2.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	354	4.3%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,564	20.7%
-MIChild	111	0.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	95	2.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	18	19.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	33	6.4%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,035	15.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	113	9.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	*
☆ Property crime arrests	47	8.4

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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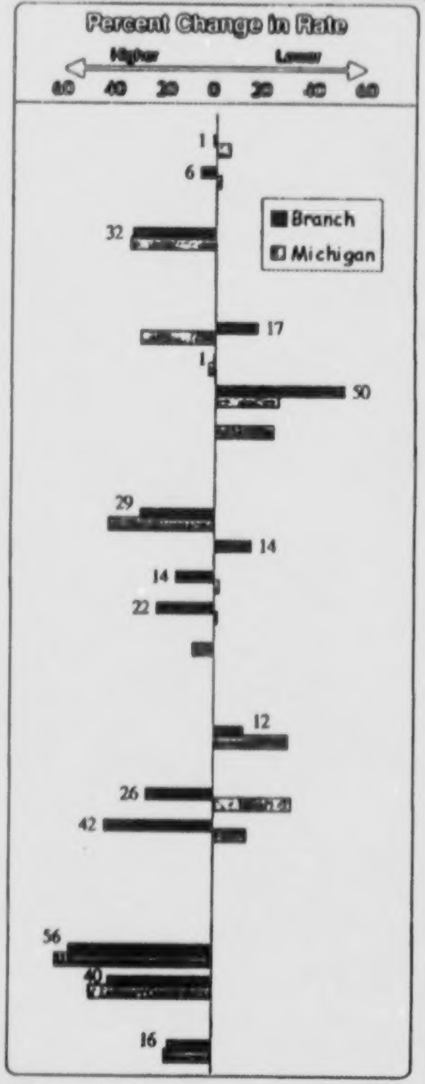
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Branch County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,147	18.5%	2,250	18.7%	40 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		1,390	17.1%	1,583	18.1%	40 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,314	21.3%	1,859	28.2%	23 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		60	9.9%	44	8.2%	71 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		41	6.7%	36	6.8%	46 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		8	13.8	4	6.9	23 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	21.4	16 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		727	63.3	954	81.6	59 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		204	17.7	178	15.2	66 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		44	3.9	52	4.4	32 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		35	3.0	43	3.7	46 *of* 76
-for delinquency		3	*	1	*	* *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		27	31.3	25	27.5	58 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	82.0	3	103.6	37 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	66	4.0%	107	5.6%	66 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		149	30.7%	220	47.8%	70 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		129	30.2%	191	42.4%	68 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	188	53.6%	276	62.3%	77 *of* 82



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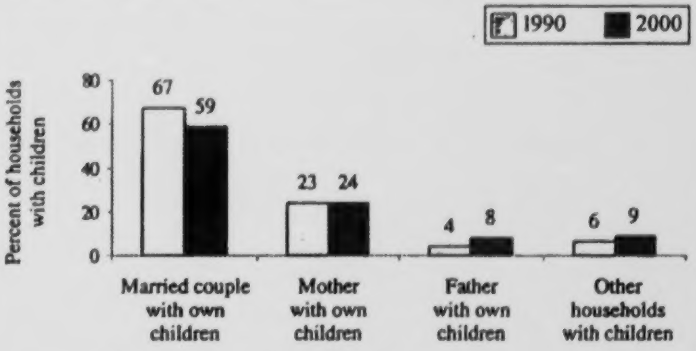
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Calhoun County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	135,982	137,985	1.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	36,193	35,854	-0.9
-Percent total population	26.6	26.0	-2.4
-Percent minority children	18.4	24.3	32.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	10,011	9,002	-10.1
Ages 5-9	10,204	10,216	0.1
Ages 10-14	9,986	10,369	3.8
Ages 15-17	5,992	6,267	4.6

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	12,801	11,227	-12.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	5,287	5,937	12.3
-Mother only	4,491	4,500	0.2
-Father only	796	1,437	80.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,114	1,760	58.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	29,549	81.6	27,126	75.7
☆ African American/Black	4,947	13.7	4,900	13.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	208	0.6	263	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	349	1.0	421	1.2
☆ Some other race	96	0.3	98	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	1,289	3.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,044	2.9	1,757	4.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	4,280	11.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	1,956	5.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	1,925	7.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	9,740	25.8%
-MIChild	297	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,139	10.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	44	15.5

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	82	4.4%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,376	13.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	582	16.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	22	1.3
☆ Property crime arrests	75	4.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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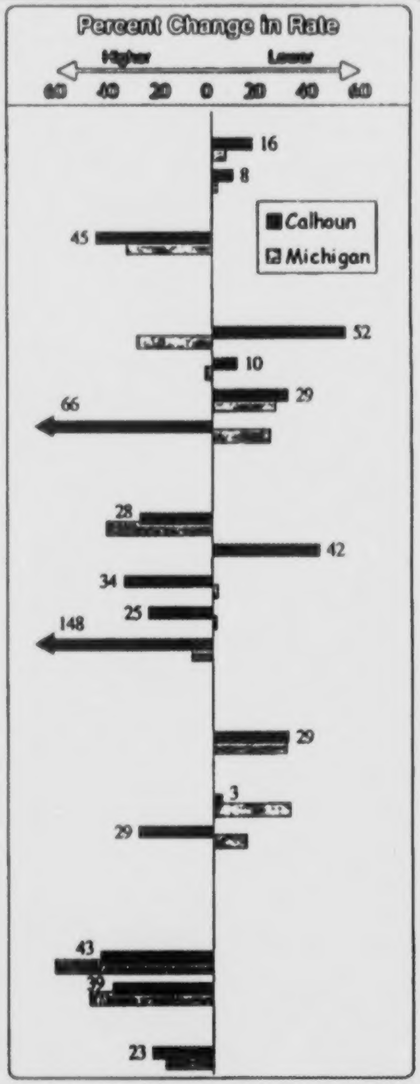
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Calhoun County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		9,385	25.8%	8,159	21.7%	58 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		5,866	22.9%	5,780	21.0%	59 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	6,120	24.3%	8,757	35.3%	44 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		190	8.8%	78	4.2%	34 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		179	8.3%	138	7.5%	63 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		24	11.2	15	8.0	32 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	23.7	11	39.3	40 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		2,806	77.0	3,530	98.5	75 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		780	21.4	446	12.4	58 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		193	5.3	255	7.1	61 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		124	3.4	152	4.2	57 *of 76*
-for delinquency		23	0.6	57	1.6	37 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		135	47.2	99	33.4	70 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	61.6	6	59.5	20 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	280	4.5%	365	5.8%	68 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		611	37.7%	974	54.1%	53 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		467	31.3%	685	43.5%	64 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	595	59.4%	880	73.4%	42 *of 82*



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[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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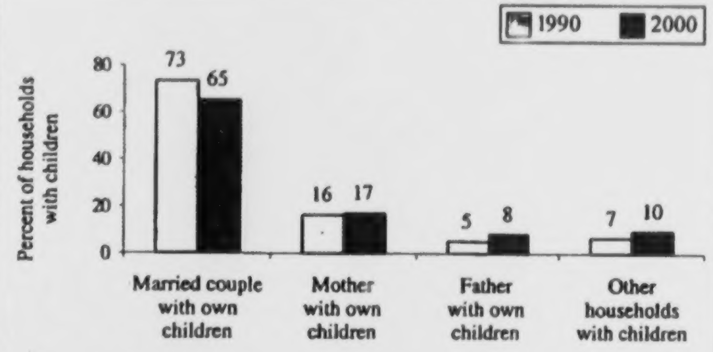
Cass County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	49,477	51,104	3.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	13,365	13,053	-2.3
-Percent total population	27.0	25.5	-5.4
-Percent minority children	12.7	16.6	30.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,504	3,102	-11.5
Ages 5-9	3,768	3,612	-4.1
Ages 10-14	3,845	3,966	3.1
Ages 15-17	2,248	2,373	5.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	5,112	4,428	-13.4
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,417	1,675	18.2
-Mother only	1,087	1,142	5.1
-Father only	330	533	61.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	479	711	48.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	11,667	87.3	10,887	83.4
☆ African American/Black	1,174	8.8	904	6.9
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	157	1.2	121	0.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	67	0.5	80	0.6
☆ Some other race	33	0.2	45	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	453	3.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	267	2.0	563	4.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,373	10.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	463	3.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	440	4.8%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,014	21.9%
-MIChild	84	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	219	5.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	19	18.4

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	31	5.9%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	919	12.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	133	10.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	2	*
☆ Property crime arrests	19	3.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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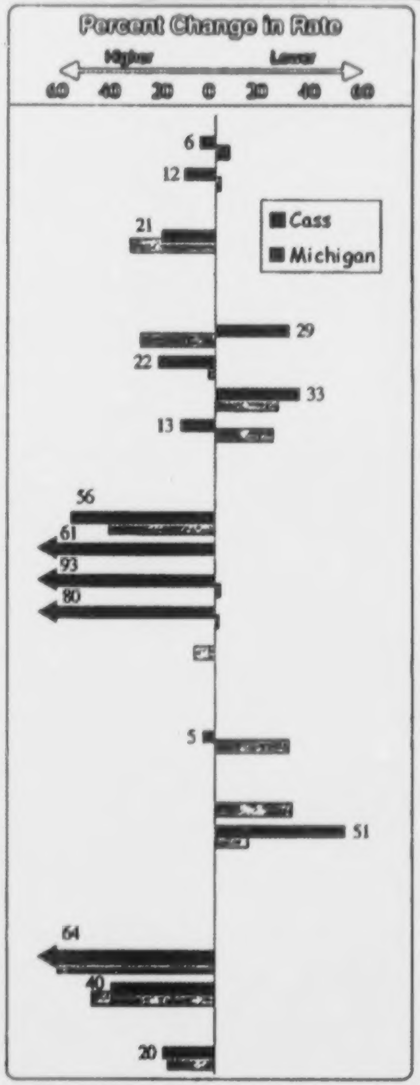
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Cass County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,421	18.2%	2,560	19.3%	47 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,562	16.4%	1,809	18.4%	42 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,911	30.3%	2,650	36.7%	50 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		48	8.5%	33	6.0%	55 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		36	6.3%	42	7.7%	70 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		6	10.0	4	6.7	20 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	25.6	3	28.9	27 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		648	48.6	989	75.8	52 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		157	11.8	248	19.0	73 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		50	3.8	95	7.2	63 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		40	3.0	71	5.4	67 *of 76*
-for delinquency		1	*	14	1.0	25 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		27	25.0	29	26.2	55 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	66.8	26 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	134	7.6%	68	3.7%	32 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		174	33.9%	271	55.6%	44 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		159	32.2%	220	45.2%	53 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	192	58.2%	271	69.7%	58 *of 82*



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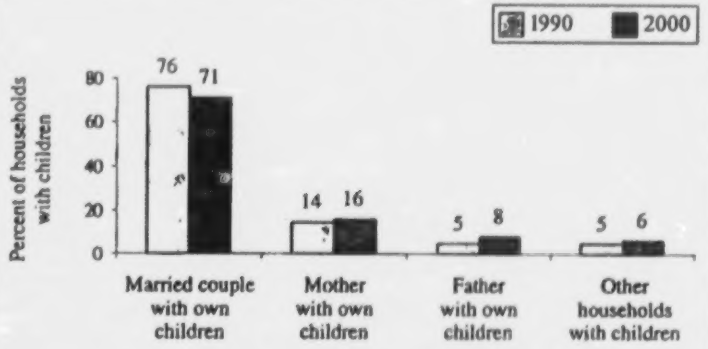
Charlevoix County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	21,468	26,090	21.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	5,792	6,763	16.8
-Percent total population	27.0	25.9	-3.9
-Percent minority children	3.9	6.6	70.5
-Age groups	1,621	1,691	4.3
Ages 0-4	1,712	1,842	7.6
Ages 5-9	1,573	2,028	28.9
Ages 10-14	886	1,202	35.7
Ages 15-17			

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,292	2,490	8.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	575	821	42.8
-Mother only	432	555	28.5
-Father only	143	266	86.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	152	218	43.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	5,568	96.1	6,317	93.4
☆ African American/Black	12	0.2	18	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	131	2.3	116	1.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	19	0.3	29	0.4
☆ Some other race	3	0.1	9	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	150	2.2
☆ Hispanic (any race)	59	1.0	124	1.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	305	4.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	68	1.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	304	6.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,335	18.9%
-MIChild	83	1.2%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	35	1.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	5	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	17	5.3%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	607	14.2%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	52	7.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	3	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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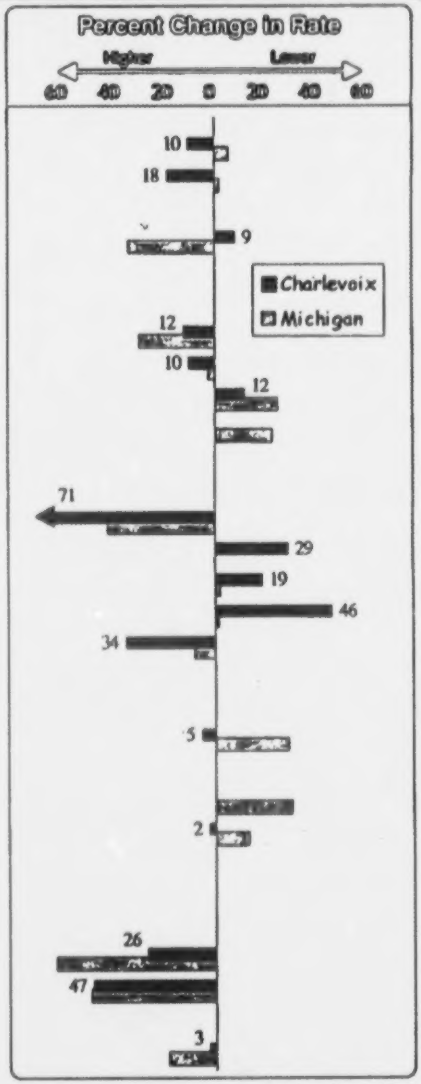
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Charlevoix County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		707	12.1%	881	13.3%	15 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		483	11.9%	667	14.0%	20 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	894	28.9%	1,134	26.4%	21 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		10	3.1%	11	3.5%	17 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.7%	17	5.2%	13 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		3	9.3	3	8.2	33 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	38.6	38 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		258	45.0	521	77.0	54 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		56	9.8	47	6.9	25 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		26	4.5	25	3.7	23 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		18	3.1	12	1.7	16 *of* 76
-for delinquency		6	1.0	10	1.4	33 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	21.5	12	22.6	47 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	40	3.6%	50	3.7%	31 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		123	39.2%	152	49.4%	66 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		97	35.4%	152	52.1%	26 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	181	71.3%	237	73.1%	44 *of* 82



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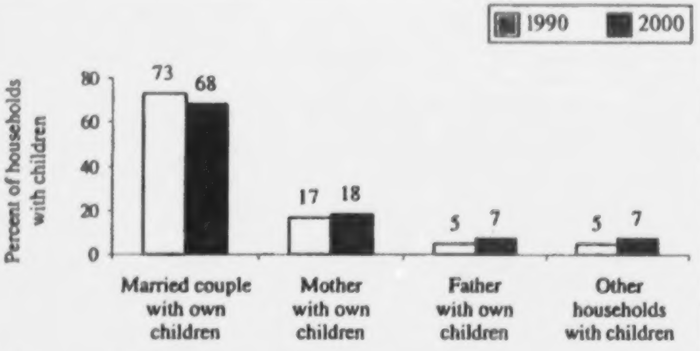
Cheboygan County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	21,398	26,448	23.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	5,605	6,263	11.7
-Percent total population	26.2	23.7	-9.6
-Percent minority children	4.1	9.6	132.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,444	1,557	7.8
Ages 5-9	1,639	1,698	3.6
Ages 10-14	1,574	1,825	15.9
Ages 15-17	948	1,183	24.8

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,108	2,273	7.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	624	830	33.0
-Mother only	487	605	24.2
-Father only	137	225	64.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	158	233	47.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	5,374	95.9	5,662	90.4
☆ African American/Black	6	0.1	29	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	159	2.8	234	3.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0.4	20	0.3
☆ Some other race	3	0.1	4	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	218	3.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	38	0.7	96	1.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	627	9.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	147	2.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	342	8.1%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,972	30.1%
-MIChild	132	2.0%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	96	5.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	4	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	20	7.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	540	14.2%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	72	11.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	*
☆ Property crime arrests	19	6.3

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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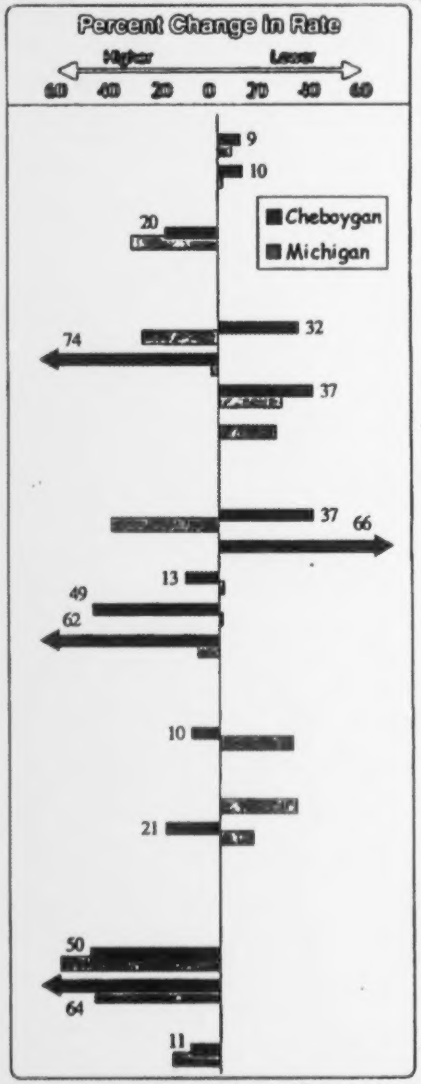
Cheboygan County

	Trend period years	Base year		Recent year		
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,327	23.4%	1,310	21.2%	56 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		899	21.8%	910	19.7%	52 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,051	29.5%	1,351	35.5%	45 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		11	3.8%	7	2.6%	5 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		12	4.3%	21	7.5%	62 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		4	13.2	2	8.3	34 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	76.3	1	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		750	135.2	532	84.9	62 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		181	32.6	69	11.0	51 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		30	5.5	39	6.1	52 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		16	2.8	26	4.2	55 *of* 76
–for delinquency		6	1.0	11	1.7	39 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	18.3	10	20.2	40 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	27	2.4%	36	2.9%	20 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		81	33.1%	138	49.5%	65 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		74	30.5%	140	50.0%	36 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	156	60.2%	184	67.2%	70 *of* 82



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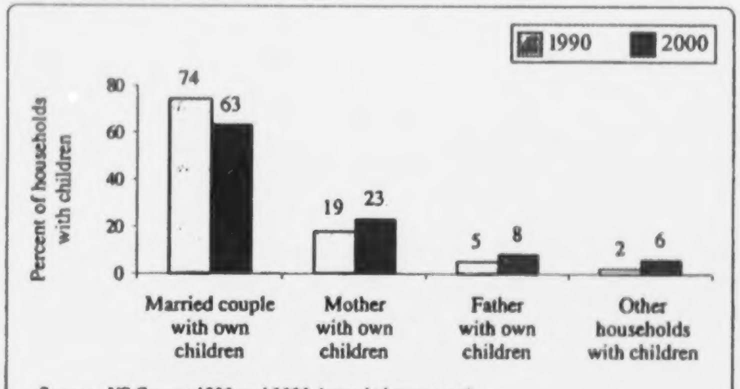
Chippewa County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	34,604	38,543	11.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	8,080	8,214	1.7
-Percent total population	23.3	21.3	-8.7
-Percent minority children	21.7	34.1	56.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,100	2,078	-1.0
Ages 5-9	2,462	2,185	-11.3
Ages 10-14	2,225	2,396	7.7
Ages 15-17	1,293	1,555	20.3

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	3,023	2,749	-9.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	978	1,350	38.0
-Mother only	772	997	29.1
-Father only	206	353	71.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	70	248	254.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	6,325	78.3	5,414	65.9
☆ African American/Black	59	0.7	45	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,607	19.9	1,918	23.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0.3	47	0.6
☆ Some other race	3	0.0	10	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	598	7.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	61	0.8	182	2.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,019	11.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	338	3.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	470	7.3%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,459	28.0%
-MIChild	80	0.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	394	15.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	6	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	18	4.3%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	700	11.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	69	8.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	6	1.5
☆ Property crime arrests	47	11.9

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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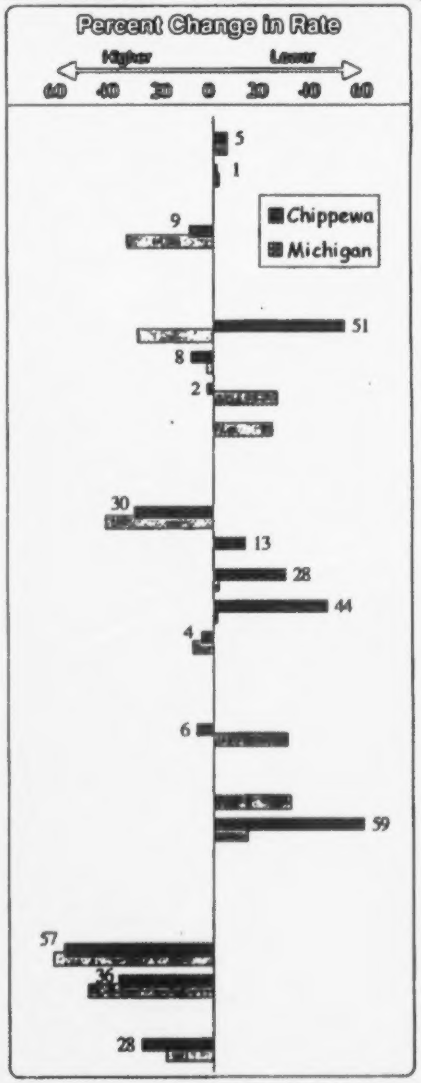
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Chippewa County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,792	22.0%	1,828	20.8%	53 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		1,181	20.0%	1,312	19.9%	53 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,838	38.1%	2,413	41.5%	63 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		35	8.5%	17	4.2%	33 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		17	4.2%	18	4.5%	7 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		2	4.9	2	5.0	8 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		476	56.8	606	73.8	49 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		89	10.6	76	9.3	41 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		94	11.2	66	8.1	70 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		68	8.1	37	4.5	60 *of* 76
-for delinquency		24	2.8	24	3.0	50 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	26.7	19	28.3	59 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	91	5.8%	39	2.4%	11 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		139	31.3%	199	49.1%	67 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		135	33.0%	193	44.9%	56 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	103	55.7%	221	71.1%	53 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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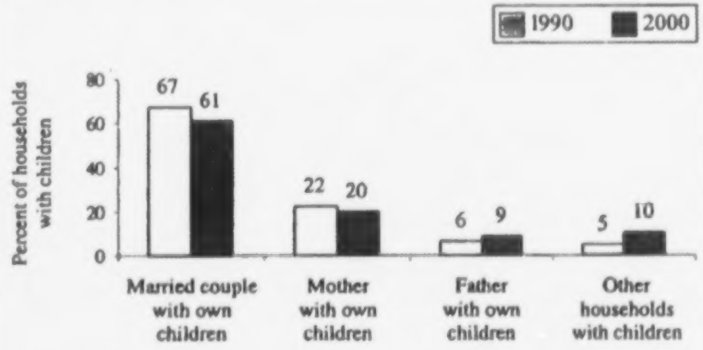
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Clare County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	24,952	31,252	25.2
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	6,535	7,622	16.6
-Percent total population	26.2	24.4	-6.9
-Percent minority children	2.3	5.3	130.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,820	1,815	-0.3
Ages 5-9	1,878	2,145	14.2
Ages 10-14	1,806	2,293	27.0
Ages 15-17	1,031	1,369	32.8

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,229	2,391	7.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	941	1,143	21.5
-Mother only	731	780	6.7
-Father only	210	363	72.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	158	373	136.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	6,386	97.7	7,221	94.7
☆ African American/Black	18	0.3	25	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	44	0.7	70	0.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	21	0.3	27	0.4
☆ Some other race	2	0.0	12	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	119	1.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	64	1.0	148	1.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,124	14.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	421	5.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	419	7.8%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,702	33.8%
-MIChild	78	1.0%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	153	6.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	13	21.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	19	5.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	965	17.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	156	20.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	9	2.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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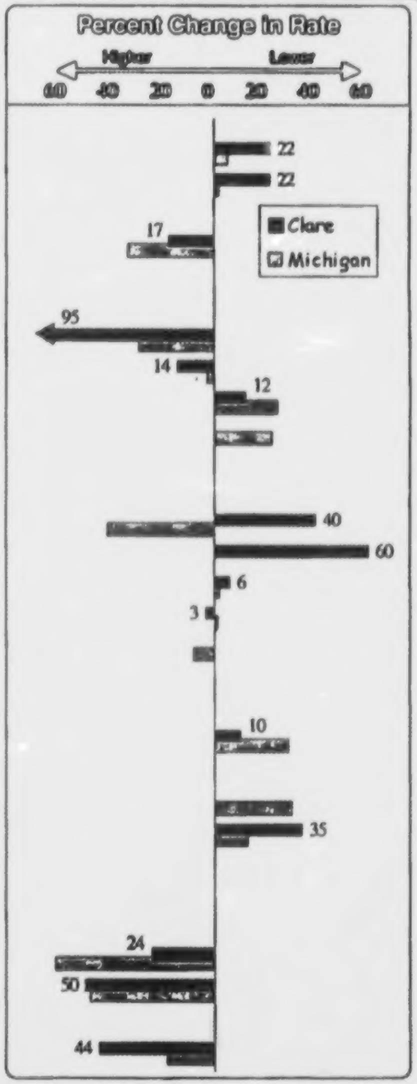
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Clare County

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,388	36.7%	2,247	28.6%	81 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,581	34.7%	1,540	27.0%	78 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,019	41.2%	2,685	48.3%	80 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		15	3.9%	26	7.5%	68 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		26	6.7%	26	7.6%	67 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	7.7	2	6.8	21 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	44.6	43 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		858	132.1	607	79.6	56 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		315	48.5	148	19.4	74 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		43	6.6	47	6.2	53 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		35	5.4	42	5.5	68 *of 76*
-for delinquency		6	0.9	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		21	40.3	23	36.2	77 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	123	9.5%	88	6.2%	75 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		115	37.3%	175	46.3%	74 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		103	29.2%	181	43.7%	63 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	137	50.4%	234	72.7%	46 *of 82*



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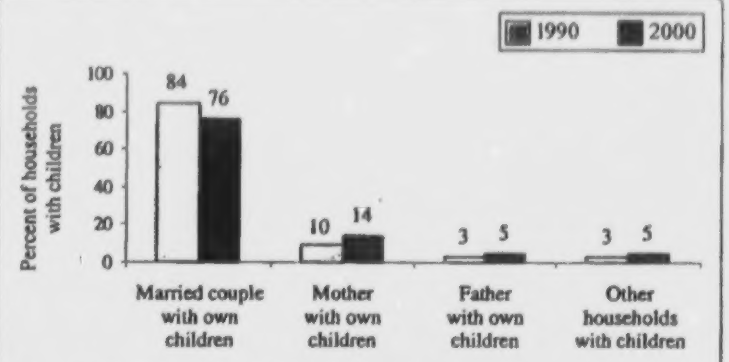
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Clinton County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	57,883	64,753	11.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	16,652	18,192	9.2
-Percent total population	28.8	28.1	-2.3
-Percent minority children	4.7	7.7	63.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	4,333	4,455	2.8
Ages 5-9	4,762	5,177	8.7
Ages 10-14	4,802	5,313	10.6
Ages 15-17	2,755	3,247	17.9

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	7,118	7,094	-0.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,120	1,760	57.1
-Mother only	850	1,292	52.0
-Father only	270	468	73.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	245	455	85.7



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	15,869	95.3	16,797	92.3
☆ African American/Black	67	0.4	124	0.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	86	0.5	79	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	81	0.5	144	0.8
☆ Some other race	6	0.0	19	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	341	1.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	543	3.3	688	3.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	577	3.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	127	0.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	325	2.6%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,813	9.5%
-MIChild	96	0.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	165	3.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	21	15.5

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	35	4.4%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,302	13.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	81	4.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	*
☆ Property crime arrests	74	8.6

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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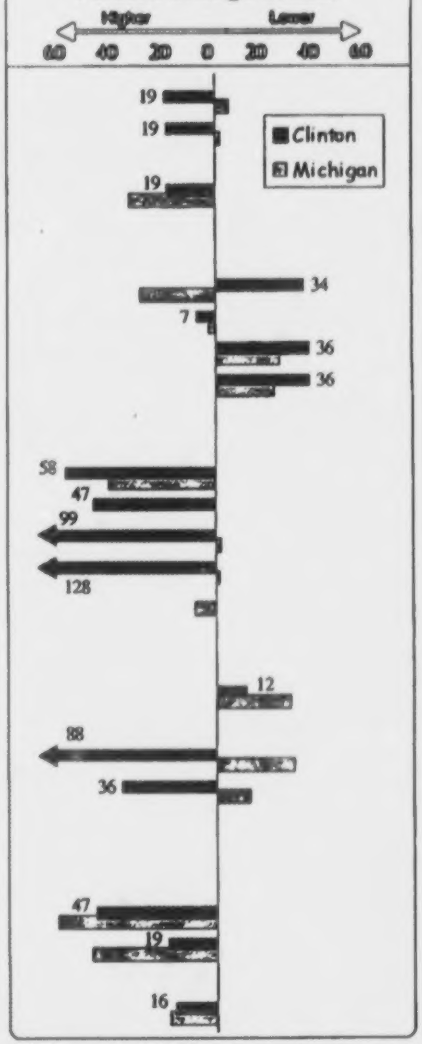
Clinton County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,319	7.8%	1,687	9.3%	3 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		856	7.0%	1,126	8.3%	3 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,011	11.3%	1,281	13.4%	2 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		37	4.4%	23	2.9%	11 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		46	5.6%	47	5.9%	20 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		5	6.0	3	3.8	2 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	33.1	3	21.2	13 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		569	34.4	989	54.4	25 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		94	5.7	152	8.4	32 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		22	1.3	47	2.6	8 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		14	0.8	35	1.9	18 *of* 76
–for delinquency		3	*	4	*	* *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	12.7	17	11.2	5 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	45.6	4	85.7	31 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	47	1.7%	72	2.3%	10 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		275	44.9%	429	65.9%	10 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		329	47.5%	404	56.3%	9 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	402	65.4%	572	76.0%	25 *of* 82

Percent Change in Rate



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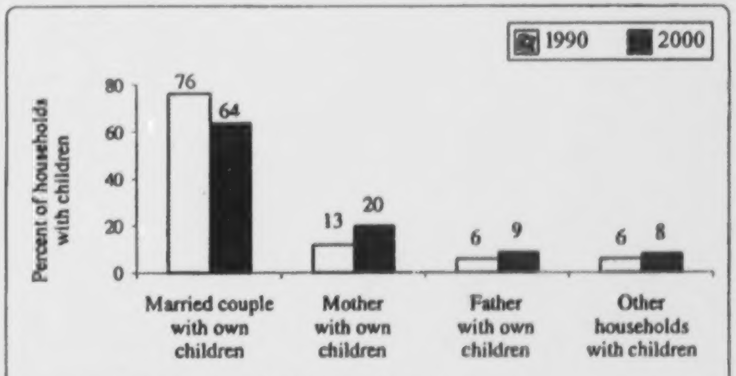
PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: BACKGROUND

Crawford County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	12,260	14,273	16.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	3,201	3,497	9.2
-Percent total population	26.1	24.5	-6.2
-Percent minority children	2.9	4.6	59.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	901	777	-13.8
Ages 5-9	963	943	-2.1
Ages 10-14	840	1,086	29.3
Ages 15-17	497	691	39.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,249	1,163	-6.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	308	527	71.1
-Mother only	214	360	68.2
-Father only	94	167	77.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	93	138	48.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	3,108	97.1	3,335	95.4
☆ African American/Black	9	0.3	19	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	46	1.4	23	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0.2	11	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	0	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	49	1.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	30	0.9	60	1.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	458	12.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	127	3.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	175	6.8%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,126	30.7%
-MIChild	49	1.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	17	1.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	•

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	10	6.4%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	297	13.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	54	15.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	•
☆ Property crime arrests	11	6.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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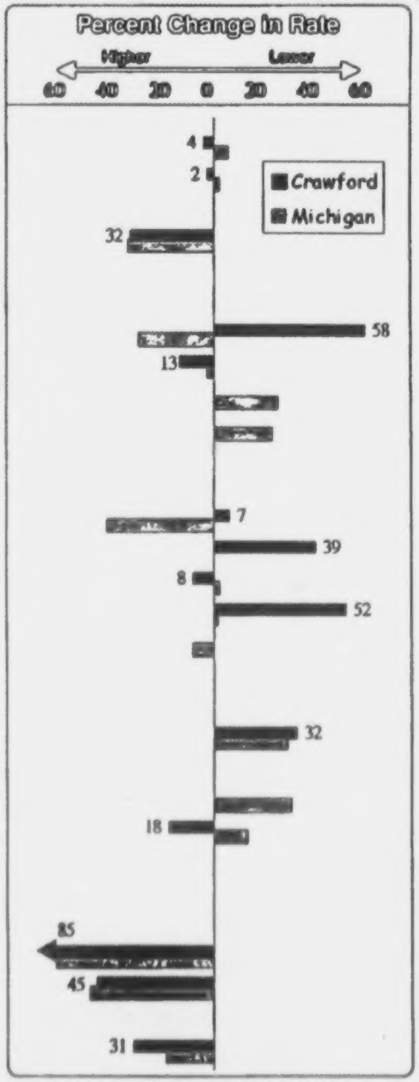
[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). •Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Crawford County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		789	24.8%	946	25.8%	74 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		516	23.5%	634	24.0%	73 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	713	35.3%	1,004	46.7%	75 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		12	6.1%	4	2.5%	3 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		11	5.9%	10	6.7%	39 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		3	15.6	1	*	* *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		349	109.8	359	102.7	76 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		78	24.5	52	14.9	65 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		24	7.6	29	8.1	71 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		19	5.9	10	2.9	37 *of* 76
–for delinquency		1	*	12	3.3	52 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		13	57.7	11	39.2	78 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	20	4.0%	30	4.7%	55 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		41	26.8%	74	49.7%	64 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		45	35.7%	86	51.8%	27 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	67	59.3%	114	77.6%	14 *of* 82



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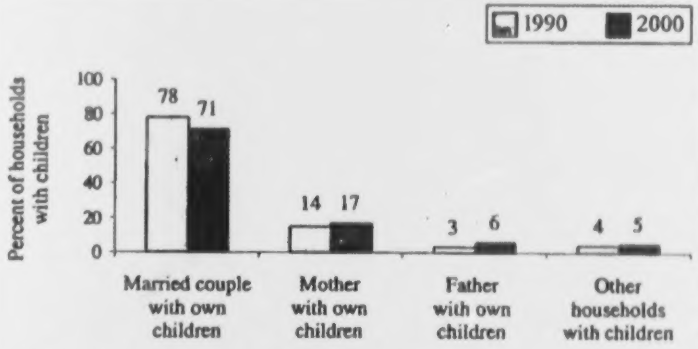
Delta County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	37,780	38,520	2.0
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	10,174	9,173	-9.8
-Percent total population	26.9	23.8	-11.6
-Percent minority children	4.4	7.6	73.5
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,513	2,101	-16.4
Ages 5-9	2,870	2,376	-17.2
Ages 10-14	3,040	2,846	-6.4
Ages 15-17	1,751	1,850	5.7

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,111	3,555	-13.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	924	1,155	25.0
-Mother only	752	854	13.6
-Father only	172	301	75.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	224	274	22.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	9,729	95.6	8,477	92.4
☆ African American/Black	10	0.1	15	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	324	3.2	320	3.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	47	0.5	54	0.6
☆ Some other race	2	0.0	7	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	213	2.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	62	0.6	87	0.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	937	9.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	274	2.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	375	5.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,488	25.5%
-MIChild	108	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	372	13.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	8	9.6

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	8	2.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	978	13.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	74	8.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	*
☆ Property crime arrests	19	4.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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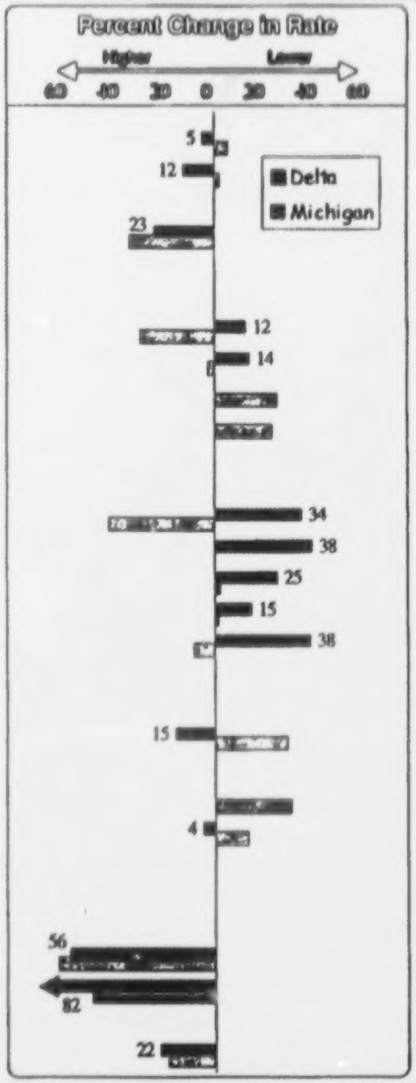
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Delta County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,786	17.2%	1,873	18.0%	37 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,189	15.5%	1,374	17.3%	36 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,887	24.9%	2,132	30.6%	28 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		25	5.1%	19	4.5%	41 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		25	5.2%	19	4.5%	6 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	6.9	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		717	71.0	429	46.8	16 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		98	9.7	55	6.0	14 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		45	4.4	31	3.3	16 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		19	1.9	15	1.6	11 *of 76*
-for delinquency		25	2.5	14	1.5	36 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	16.5	18	19.1	34 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	71.3	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	77	3.2%	83	3.4%	27 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		227	41.3%	308	64.7%	14 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		175	30.2%	292	54.9%	12 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	305	62.5%	380	76.0%	24 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

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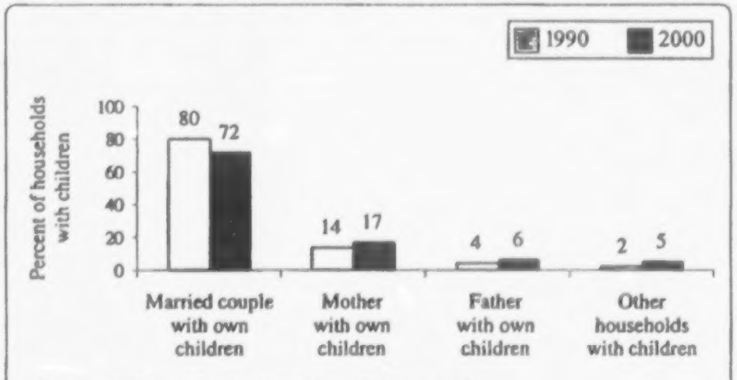
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [3]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Dickinson County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	26,831	27,472	2.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	6,972	6,909	-0.9
-Percent total population	26.0	25.1	-3.2
-Percent minority children	2.2	4.4	100.5
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,821	1,519	-16.6
Ages 5-9	2,085	1,972	-5.4
Ages 10-14	1,965	2,079	5.8
Ages 15-17	1,101	1,339	21.6

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,951	2,653	-10.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	644	872	35.4
-Mother only	512	639	24.8
-Father only	132	233	76.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	85	175	105.9



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	6,818	97.8	6,603	95.6
☆ African American/Black	13	0.2	13	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	42	0.6	40	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	51	0.7	51	0.7
☆ Some other race	3	0.0	7	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	96	1.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	45	0.6	99	1.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	394	5.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	93	1.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	182	3.9%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,395	19.3%
-MIChild	95	1.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	117	5.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	10	18.6

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	3	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	677	13.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	62	9.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	55	16.1

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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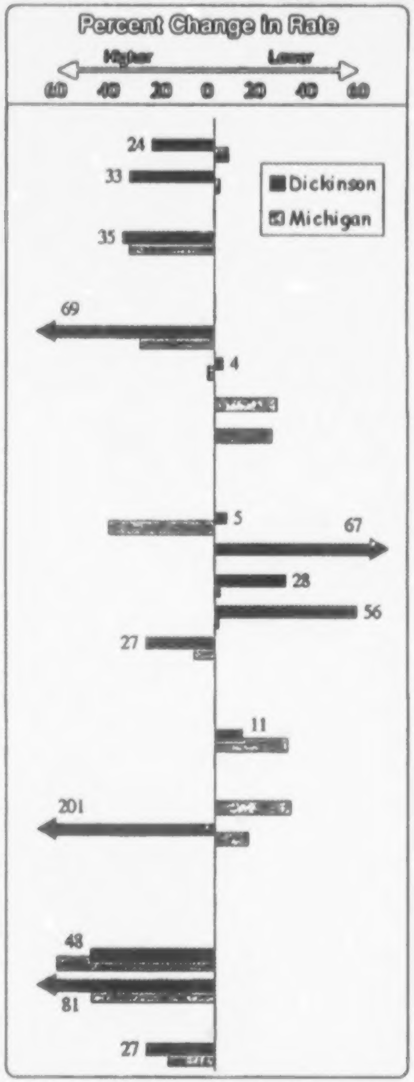
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Dickinson County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		768	10.9%	958	13.5%	19 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		499	9.8%	692	13.0%	15 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	905	17.1%	1,210	23.1%	16 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		8	2.2%	11	3.8%	26 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		16	4.7%	13	4.6%	9 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		2	*	2	6.8	22 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		401	58.4	383	55.4	26 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		97	14.1	32	4.6	8 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		37	5.4	27	3.9	26 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		26	3.8	12	1.7	13 *of* 76
-for delinquency		8	1.2	11	1.5	34 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	17.5	9	15.5	12 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	16	1.2%	56	3.5%	28 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		154	41.8%	223	62.1%	21 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		108	32.3%	201	58.6%	4 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	195	62.3%	340	78.9%	11 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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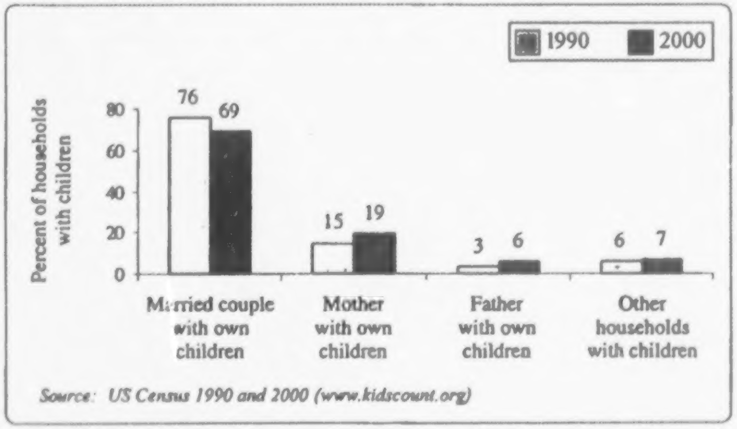
[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Eaton County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	92,879	103,655	11.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	25,629	27,100	5.7
-Percent total population	27.6	26.1	-5.3
-Percent minority children	9.3	15.5	67.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	6,600	6,599	0.0
Ages 5-9	7,356	7,354	0.0
Ages 10-14	7,343	8,132	10.7
Ages 15-17	4,330	5,015	15.8

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	10,371	9,977	-3.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	2,496	3,606	44.5
-Mother only	2,025	2,694	33.0
-Father only	471	912	93.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	749	971	29.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	23,251	90.7	22,896	84.5
☆ African American/Black	1,101	4.3	1,703	6.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	132	0.5	96	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	231	0.9	342	1.3
☆ Some other race	33	0.1	50	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	657	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	881	3.4	1,356	5.0

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,414	4.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	531	1.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	894	4.8%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,557	12.4%
-MIChild	169	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	286	3.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	32	15.3

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	56	4.6%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,485	15.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	175	6.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	35	2.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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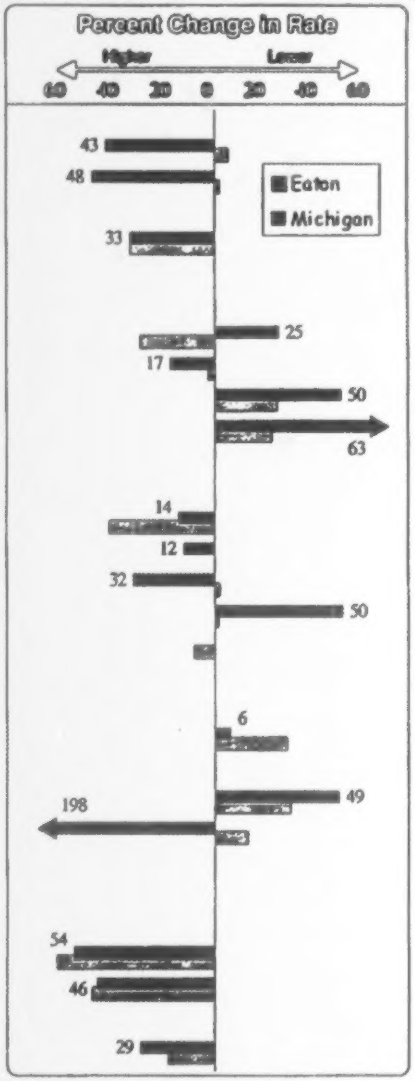
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Eaton County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,086	8.0%	3,159	11.4%	8 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,342	7.1%	2,188	10.5%	8 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,856	13.5%	2,899	17.9%	6 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		69	5.8%	51	4.3%	37 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		69	5.8%	80	6.8%	45 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		7	6.2	4	3.1	1 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	38.1	3	14.0	2 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		975	38.1	1,172	43.2	12 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		102	4.0	121	4.5	7 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		45	1.8	63	2.3	4 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		30	1.2	16	0.6	2 *of 76*
–for delinquency		3	*	33	1.2	32 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		40	18.8	41	17.6	24 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	79.2	3	40.3	9 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	88	2.0%	296	6.0%	74 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		396	37.9%	656	58.5%	31 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		386	37.0%	601	53.9%	21 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	323	59.7%	720	77.1%	17 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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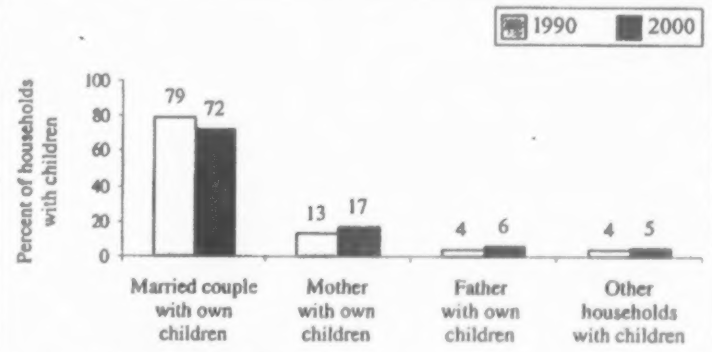
Emmet County

Population	**1990**	**2000**	**% change**
☆ Total population	25,040	31,437	25.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	6,677	7,969	19.4
-Percent total population	26.7	25.3	-4.9
-Percent minority children	4.7	8.7	82.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,880	1,944	3.4
Ages 5-9	1,952	2,161	10.7
Ages 10-14	1,841	2,391	29.9
Ages 15-17	1,004	1,473	46.7

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,771	3,013	8.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	585	969	65.6
-Mother only	452	702	55.3
-Father only	133	267	100.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	149	227	52.3



Source: *US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)*

Diversity of Children[1]	**1990 Number**	**1990 %**	**2000 Number**	**2000 %**
☆ White	6,360	95.3	7,279	91.3
☆ African American/Black	26	0.4	25	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	215	3.2	308	3.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	29	0.4	50	0.6
☆ Some other race	4	0.1	4	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	181	2.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	43	0.6	122	1.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	**Number**	**Rate**
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	245	2.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	112	1.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	283	5.3%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,479	17.7%
-MIChild	120	1.4%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	22	0.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	8	13.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	16	4.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	484	9.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	40	5.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	24	6.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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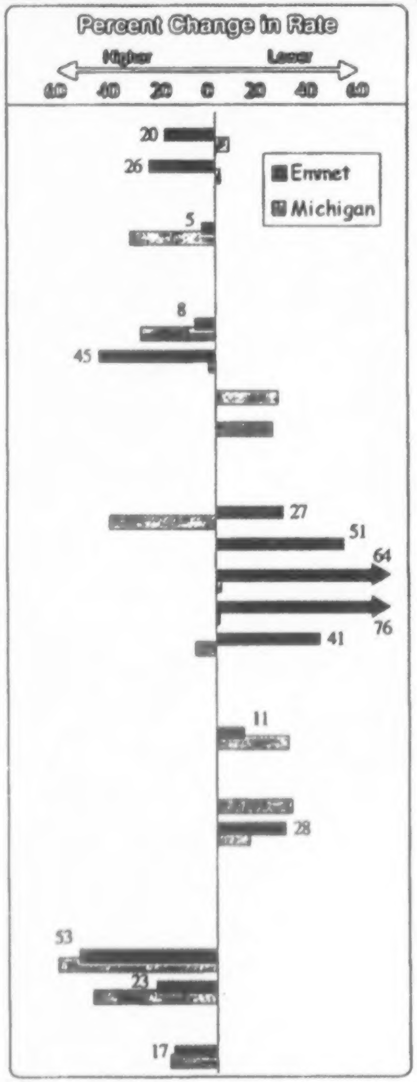
Emmet County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		792	11.7%	1,080	14.0%	21 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		517	10.9%	767	13.7%	19 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	885	23.1%	1,253	24.2%	18 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		9	2.5%	10	2.7%	7 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		14	3.8%	21	5.6%	15 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	5.3	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	50.0	2	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		510	76.4	444	55.7	27 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		151	22.6	89	11.2	53 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		48	7.1	21	2.6	9 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		37	5.5	10	1.3	8 *of 76*
–for delinquency		9	1.4	7	0.8	20 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	20.9	11	18.7	31 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	60	4.4%	53	3.2%	23 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		131	42.5%	240	65.2%	13 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		141	42.1%	215	51.8%	28 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	192	67.8%	266	79.2%	10 *of 82*



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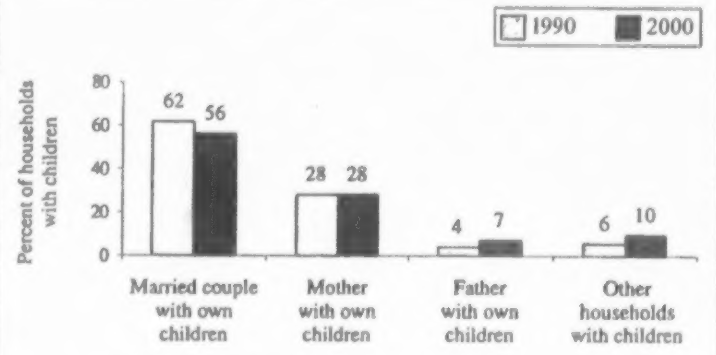
Genesee County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	430,459	436,141	1.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	120,663	119,601	-0.9
-Percent total population	28.0	27.4	-2.2
-Percent minority children	30.1	34.2	13.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	33,436	31,622	-5.4
Ages 5-9	33,652	35,181	4.5
Ages 10-14	33,493	33,562	0.2
Ages 15-17	20,082	19,236	-4.2

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	40,158	35,236	-12.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	20,507	22,071	7.6
-Mother only	17,980	17,765	-1.2
-Father only	2,527	4,306	70.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	3,948	6,058	53.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	84,364	69.9	78,729	65.8
☆ African American/Black	30,445	25.2	30,716	25.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,043	0.9	663	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	1,021	0.8	938	0.8
☆ Some other race	219	0.2	323	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	4,040	3.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	3,571	3.0	4,192	3.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	21,413	17.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	12,045	9.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	9,789	11.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	38,559	30.6%
-MIChild	1,030	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,847	8.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	359	38.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	554	8.6%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	10,349	12.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	2,320	19.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	152	2.9
☆ Property crime arrests	698	13.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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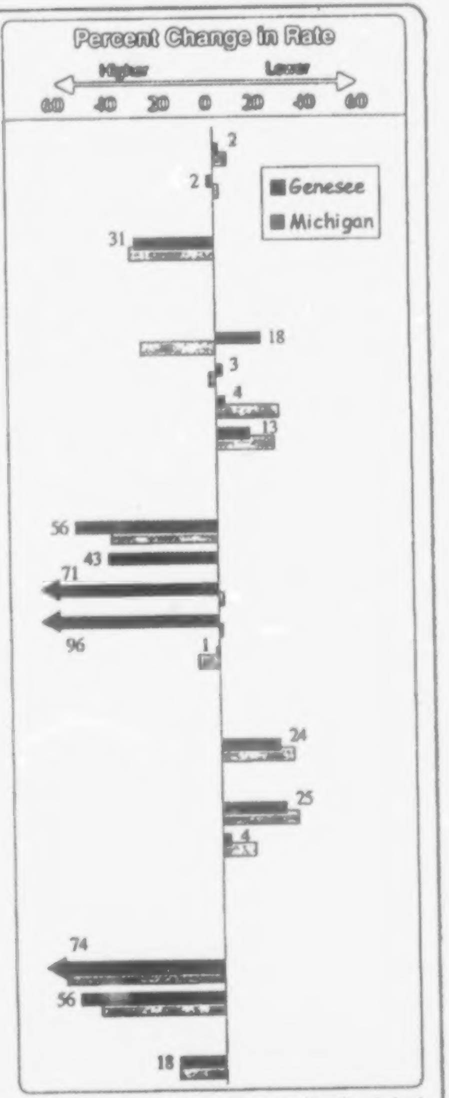
[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). [*] Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Genesee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		29,368	24.0%	28,592	23.5%	68 *of* 83
-ages 5-17		18,147	21.0%	19,206	21.5%	61 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	20,919	27.3%	29,054	35.8%	47 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		343	4.6%	242	3.8%	27 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		699	9.3%	579	9.0%	79 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		96	12.8	79	12.3	52 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		30	32.5	27	28.1	26 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		7,522	62.4	11,602	97.0	74 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		1,648	13.7	2,332	19.5	75 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		427	3.5	723	6.0	49 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		275	2.3	533	4.5	58 *of* 76
-for delinquency		102	0.8	103	0.9	21 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		452	46.2	340	35.3	74 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		28	85.0	20	63.7	24 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	954	4.5%	859	4.4%	45 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		2,026	31.4%	3,205	54.7%	49 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		1,657	28.5%	2,388	44.5%	58 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	2,052	58.2%	3,002	68.8%	63 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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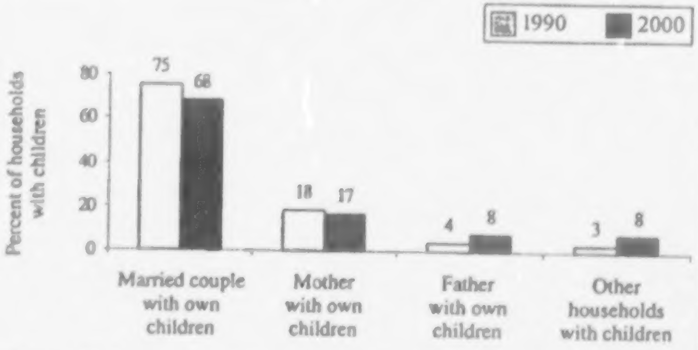
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Gladwin County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	21,896	26,023	18.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	5,762	6,049	5.0
-Percent total population	26.3	23.2	-11.7
-Percent minority children	2.3	4.6	103.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,567	1,431	-8.7
Ages 5-9	1,588	1,631	2.7
Ages 10-14	1,644	1,863	13.3
Ages 15-17	963	1,124	16.7

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,111	2,091	-0.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	621	769	23.8
-Mother only	507	533	5.1
-Father only	114	236	107.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	99	236	138.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	5,631	97.7	5,769	95.4
☆ African American/Black	9	0.2	17	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	34	0.6	35	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	20	0.3	17	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	3	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	94	1.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	68	1.2	114	1.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	658	10.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	202	3.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	261	5.8%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,744	27.4%
-MIChild	78	1.2%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	66	3.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	6	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	21	7.7%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	549	14.3%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	65	10.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	7	2.3
☆ Property crime arrests	80	26.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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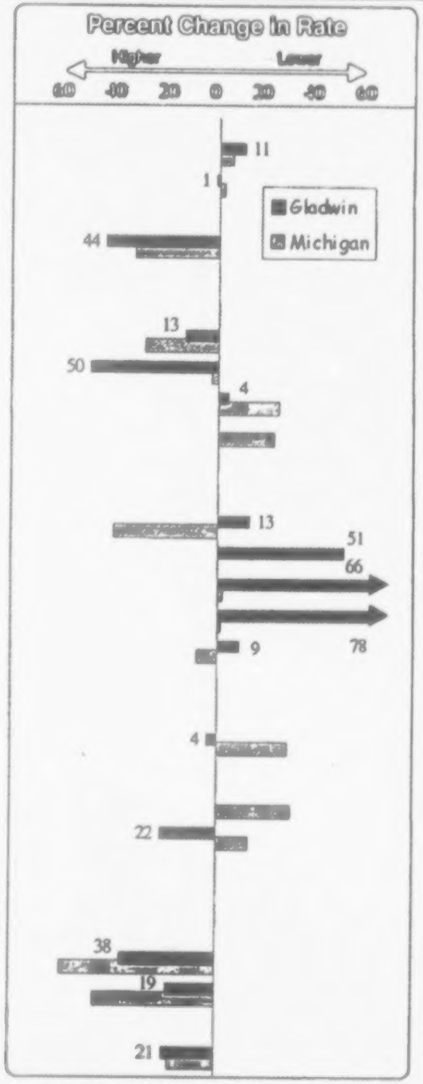
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Gladwin County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year		Recent year		
		Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,599	27.4%	1,631	24.5%	69 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		1,055	25.5%	1,270	25.8%	75 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	959	28.1%	1,499	40.6%	61 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		29	10.0%	31	11.3%	79 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		16	5.5%	23	8.3%	76 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		4	13.8	4	13.3	54 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		598	104.9	552	91.3	69 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		139	24.4	72	11.9	57 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		40	7.0	15	2.4	5 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		31	5.4	7	1.2	5 *of* 76
–for delinquency		8	1.3	7	1.2	31 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	23.7	13	24.7	51 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	38	3.6%	53	4.4%	50 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		78	31.7%	128	43.7%	77 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		84	33.7%	94	40.2%	75 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	82	54.7%	150	66.1%	72 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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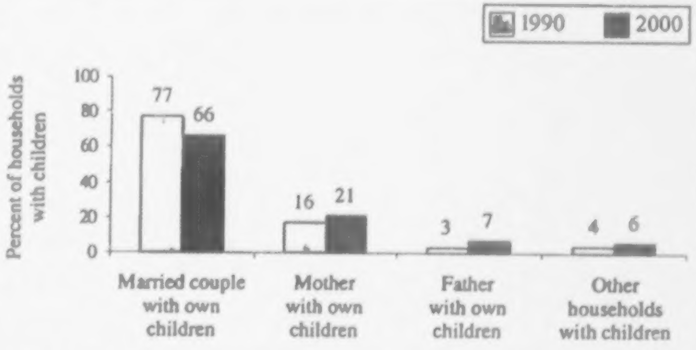
Gogebic County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	18,052	17,370	-3.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	4,031	3,548	-12.0
-Percent total population	22.3	20.4	-8.5
-Percent minority children	3.8	8.6	125.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,026	793	-22.7
Ages 5-9	1,181	908	-23.1
Ages 10-14	1,103	1,105	0.2
Ages 15-17	721	742	2.9

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,615	1,280	-20.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	396	532	34.3
-Mother only	342	398	16.4
-Father only	54	134	148.1
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	81	114	40.7



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	3,878	96.2	3,244	91.4
☆ African American/Black	5	0.1	8	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	103	2.6	140	3.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	11	0.3	13	0.4
☆ Some other race	1	0.0	3	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	81	2.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	33	0.8	59	1.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	536	14.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	212	5.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	188	7.6%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,246	32.6%
-MIChild	75	2.0%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	88	8.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	1	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	7	4.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	342	13.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	48	13.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	*
☆ Property crime arrests	36	19.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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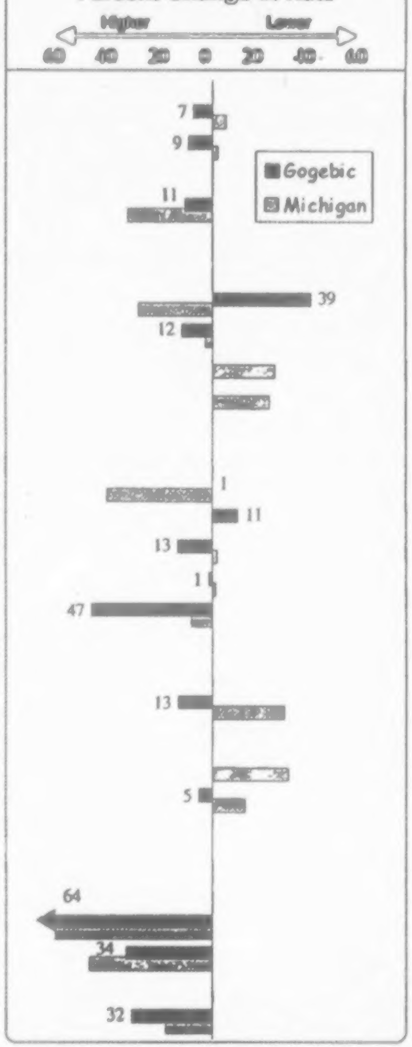
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Gogebic County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		961	23.2%	964	24.8%	71 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		642	21.2%	684	23.2%	69 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,187	41.1%	1,098	45.4%	74 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		11	6.6%	6	4.0%	31 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		12	7.2%	13	8.1%	75 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	3	21.3	55 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		270	66.6	235	66.2	40 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		60	14.8	47	13.2	59 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		25	6.1	25	6.9	60 *of 79*
~for abuse or neglect		9	2.2	8	2.2	26 *of 76*
~for delinquency		13	3.2	17	4.7	56 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	13.1	5	14.8	9 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	19	2.0%	18	2.1%	8 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		77	37.9%	96	62.3%	20 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		67	37.4%	88	50.0%	37 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	112	58.6%	160	77.3%	16 *of 82*

Percent Change in Rate



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

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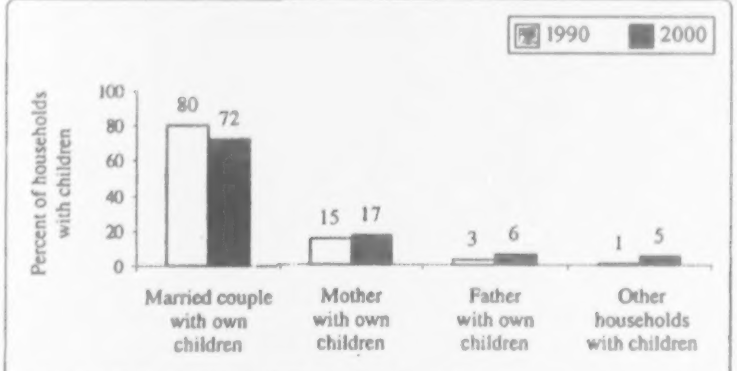
Grand Traverse County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	64,273	77,654	20.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	17,412	19,729	13.3
-Percent total population	27.1	25.4	-6.2
-Percent minority children	3.3	6.6	98.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	4,856	4,723	-2.7
Ages 5-9	5,214	5,439	4.3
Ages 10-14	4,745	5,993	26.3
Ages 15-17	2,597	3,574	37.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	7,356	7,539	2.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,667	2,425	45.5
-Mother only	1,379	1,782	29.2
-Father only	288	643	123.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	127	548	331.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	16,838	96.7	18,436	93.4
☆ African American/Black	51	0.3	72	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	182	1.0	201	1.0
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	132	0.8	148	0.8
☆ Some other race	14	0.1	30	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	365	1.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	195	1.1	477	2.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	714	3.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	191	0.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	634	4.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,069	14.8%
-MIChild	177	0.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	81	1.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	24	15.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	36	4.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,014	15.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	144	7.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	8	0.8
☆ Property crime arrests	376	39.3

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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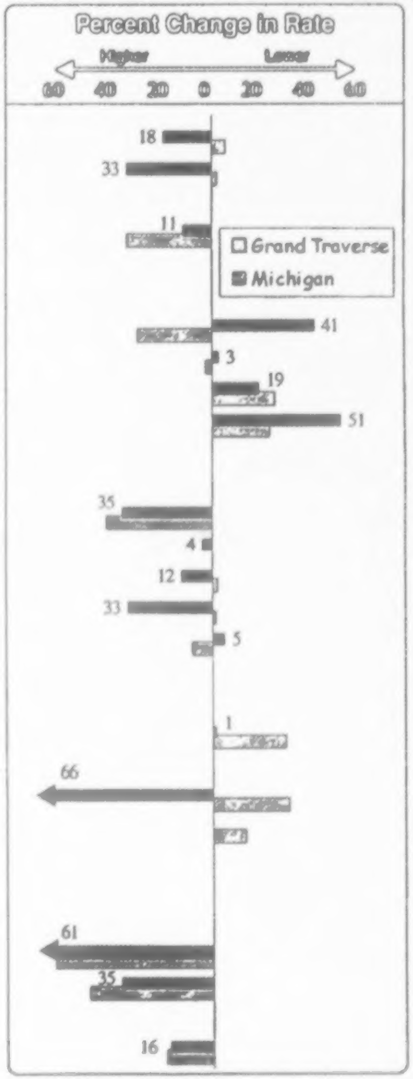
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Grand Traverse County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,740	9.8%	2,349	11.6%	9 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,073	8.6%	1,686	11.4%	9 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,387	22.4%	3,236	24.9%	19 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		52	5.5%	30	3.3%	16 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		55	5.8%	51	5.6%	17 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		6	6.8	5	5.5	10 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	42.9	3	21.2	15 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		648	36.9	980	49.7	19 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		116	6.6	135	6.8	23 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		69	3.9	87	4.4	33 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		32	1.8	48	2.4	32 *of 76*
-for delinquency		18	1.0	20	1.0	23 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		22	16.9	25	16.8	18 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	44.6	4	74.0	28 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	*	*	193	4.7%	57 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		367	42.0%	601	67.6%	8 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		351	43.2%	528	58.5%	5 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	512	70.3%	745	81.9%	8 *of 82*



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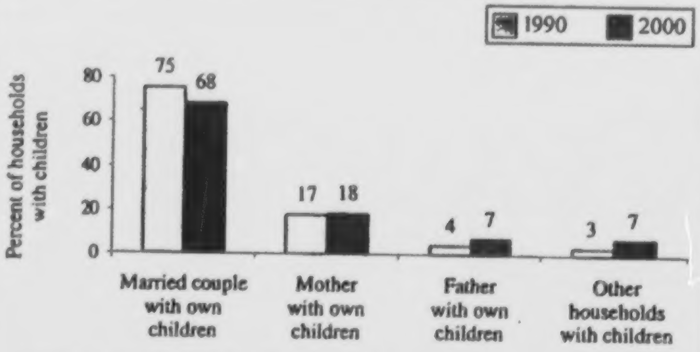
Gratiot County

Population

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	38,982	42,285	8.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	10,578	10,058	-4.9
-Percent total population	27.1	23.8	-12.3
-Percent minority children	6.9	9.9	43.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,699	2,499	-7.4
Ages 5-9	3,004	2,780	-7.5
Ages 10-14	3,119	2,977	-4.6
Ages 15-17	1,756	1,802	2.6

Households with Children

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,072	3,586	-11.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,168	1,341	14.8
-Mother only	943	971	3.0
-Father only	225	370	64.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	155	349	125.2



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	9,853	93.1	9,066	90.1
☆ African American/Black	21	0.2	32	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	45	0.4	44	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.3	30	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	8	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	162	1.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	624	5.9	716	7.1

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	655	6.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	253	2.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	308	4.3%

Health Care — 2000

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,172	20.1%
-MIChild	86	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	276	9.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	29	35.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	34	6.9%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,378	16.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	126	12.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	85	17.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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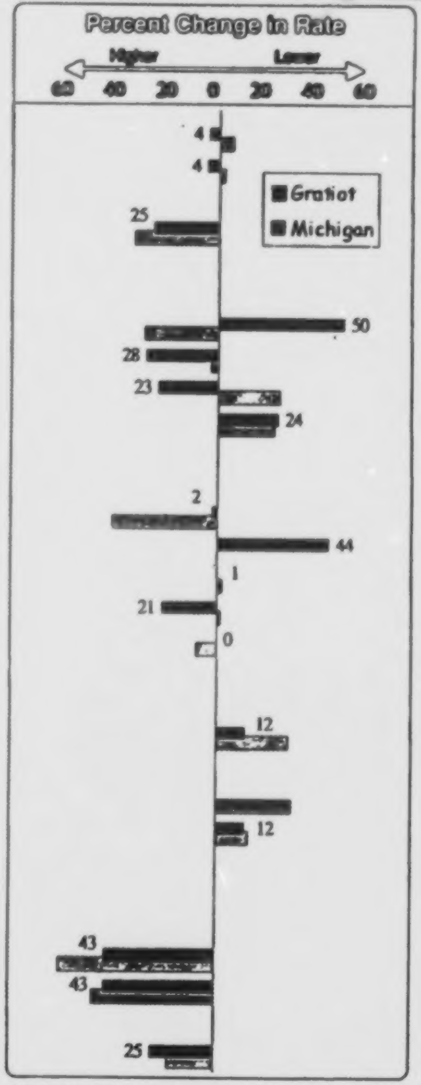
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Gratiot County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,864	17.5%	1,994	18.2%	38 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		1,221	15.8%	1,354	16.5%	33 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,058	25.2%	2,561	31.6%	30 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		29	5.1%	13	2.6%	4 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		32	5.6%	36	7.1%	54 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		4	6.4	4	7.9	31 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	32.1	2	24.5	19 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		539	50.2	513	51.0	20 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		92	8.6	48	4.8	9 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		44	4.0	41	4.0	28 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		20	1.9	23	2.3	29 *of* 76
–for delinquency		11	1.0	11	1.0	27 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		21	25.7	19	22.7	48 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	48	2.1%	40	1.8%	6 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		216	37.6%	304	53.6%	55 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		206	36.9%	295	52.9%	23 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	223	58.2%	372	72.7%	47 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

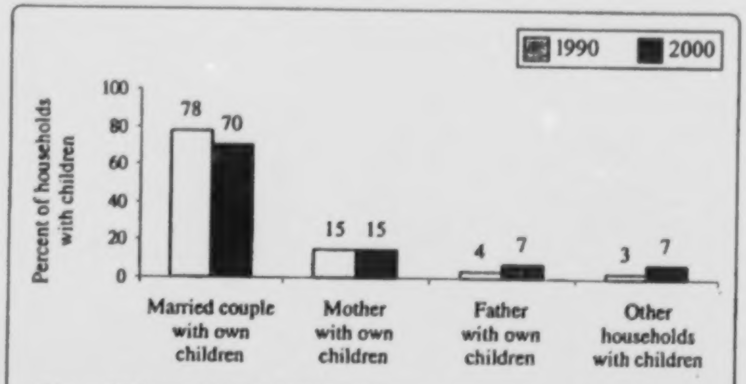
Hillsdale County

Population

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	43,431	46,527	7.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	12,256	12,243	-0.1
-Percent total population	28.2	26.3	-6.8
-Percent minority children	2.6	4.7	84.0
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,334	3,006	-9.8
Ages 5-9	3,437	3,241	-5.7
Ages 10-14	3,498	3,734	6.7
Ages 15-17	1,987	2,262	13.8

Households with Children

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,808	4,327	-10.0
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,177	1,378	17.1
-Mother only	902	930	3.1
-Father only	275	448	62.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	179	462	158.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	11,942	97.4	11,666	95.3
☆ African American/Black	46	0.4	80	0.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	43	0.4	45	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	41	0.3	45	0.4
☆ Some other race	17	0.1	18	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	158	1.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	167	1.4	231	1.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	779	6.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	253	1.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	315	3.5%

Health Care — 2000

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,389	18.3%
-MIChild	97	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	255	6.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	21	20.7

Children with Disabilities — 2000

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	28	5.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,025	13.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	142	11.6

Juvenile Justice — 1999

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	14	2.3
☆ Property crime arrests	99	16.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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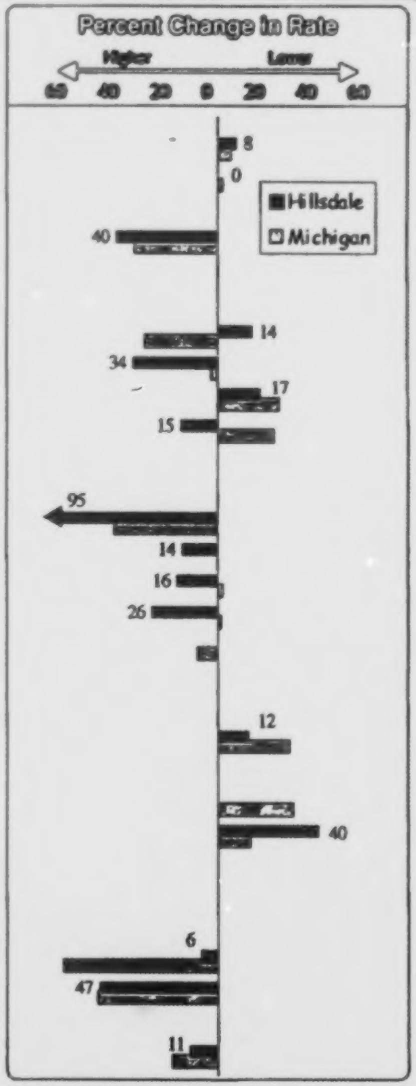
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Hillsdale County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,216	17.9%	2,169	16.5%	31 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		1,431	16.4%	1,573	16.4%	31 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,706	23.0%	2,348	32.3%	33 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		53	8.5%	43	7.3%	66 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		34	5.5%	44	7.4%	61 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		6	10.2	5	8.5	36 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	37.9	4	43.4	42 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		806	65.1	1,551	126.7	80 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		202	16.3	227	18.5	71 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		57	4.6	65	5.3	45 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		45	3.6	56	4.5	61 *of 76*
–for delinquency		2	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	30.5	28	26.8	57 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	156	7.3%	93	4.4%	44 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		238	38.6%	222	41.0%	80 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		145	25.7%	207	37.8%	79 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	275	57.8%	295	64.3%	76 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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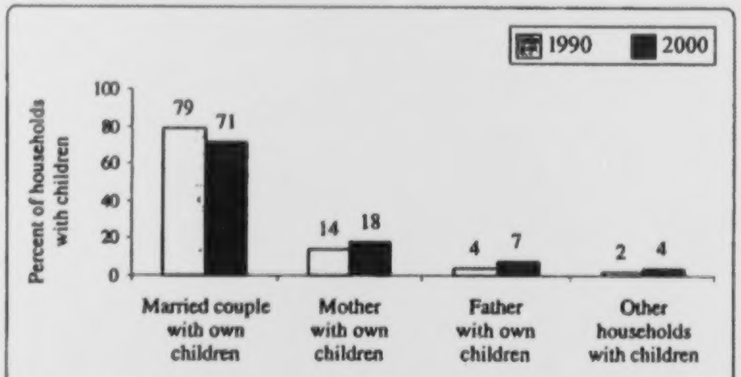
[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Houghton County

Population	**1990**	**2000**	**% change**
☆ Total population	35,446	36,016	1.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	7,942	7,869	-0.9
-Percent total population	22.4	21.8	-2.5
-Percent minority children	3.2	5.3	66.5
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,115	1,952	-7.7
Ages 5-9	2,263	2,078	-8.2
Ages 10-14	2,264	2,337	3.2
Ages 15-17	1,300	1,502	15.5

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,998	2,672	-10.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	694	933	34.4
-Mother only	526	666	26.6
-Father only	168	267	58.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	93	150	61.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	**1990**		**2000**	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
☆ White	7,691	96.8	7,455	94.7
☆ African American/Black	30	0.4	49	0.6
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	48	0.6	69	0.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	115	1.4	103	1.3
☆ Some other race	2	0.0	7	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	93	1.2
☆ Hispanic (any race)	56	0.7	93	1.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	**Number**	**Rate**
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	841	9.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	206	2.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	307	5.7%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,141	24.1%
-MIChild	97	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	410	17.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	8	13.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	12	2.9%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	561	9.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	69	8.8

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	2	*
☆ Property crime arrests	91	23.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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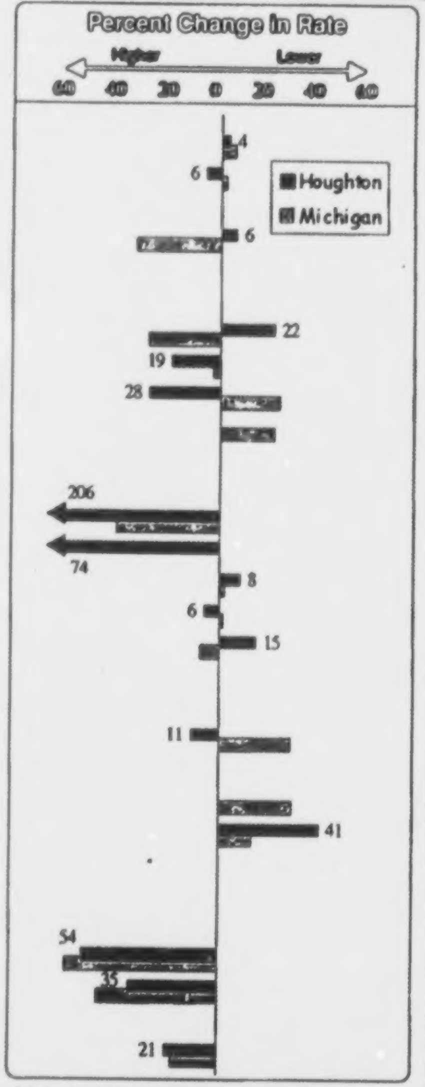
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Houghton County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,654	20.6%	1,662	19.8%	50 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		1,044	18.3%	1,204	19.4%	50 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,189	41.1%	2,198	38.4%	55 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		17	3.7%	11	2.9%	12 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		15	3.4%	16	4.1%	2 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		3	6.0	3	7.7	27 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		179	20.1	485	61.6	34 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		52	5.9	80	10.2	47 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		32	3.6	26	3.3	15 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		12	1.3	11	1.4	9 *of* 76
–for delinquency		17	1.9	13	1.6	38 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	15.8	12	17.6	25 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	80.9	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	45	2.7%	29	1.6%	1 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		180	42.7%	285	65.8%	12 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		169	40.3%	260	54.5%	14 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	271	68.3%	377	82.5%	6 *of* 82



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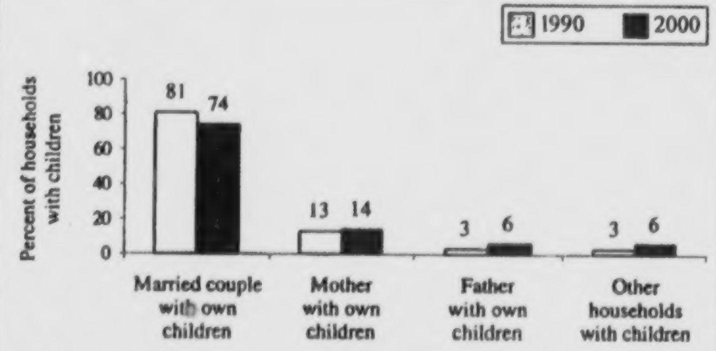
Huron County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	34,951	36,079	3.2
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	9,377	8,749	-6.7
-Percent total population	26.8	24.2	-9.6
-Percent minority children	2.2	5.7	156.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,439	1,989	-18.5
Ages 5-9	2,734	2,325	-15.0
Ages 10-14	2,657	2,682	0.9
Ages 15-17	1,547	1,753	13.3

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	3,776	3,331	-11.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	730	903	23.7
-Mother only	604	616	2.0
-Father only	126	287	127.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	150	264	76.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	9,169	97.8	8,251	94.3
☆ African American/Black	8	0.1	37	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	0.2	28	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.3	49	0.6
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	5	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	124	1.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	157	1.7	255	2.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	663	7.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	176	1.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	284	4.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,899	20.7%
-MIChild	66	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	147	5.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	18	25.0

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	39	10.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	853	14.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	61	7.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	30	6.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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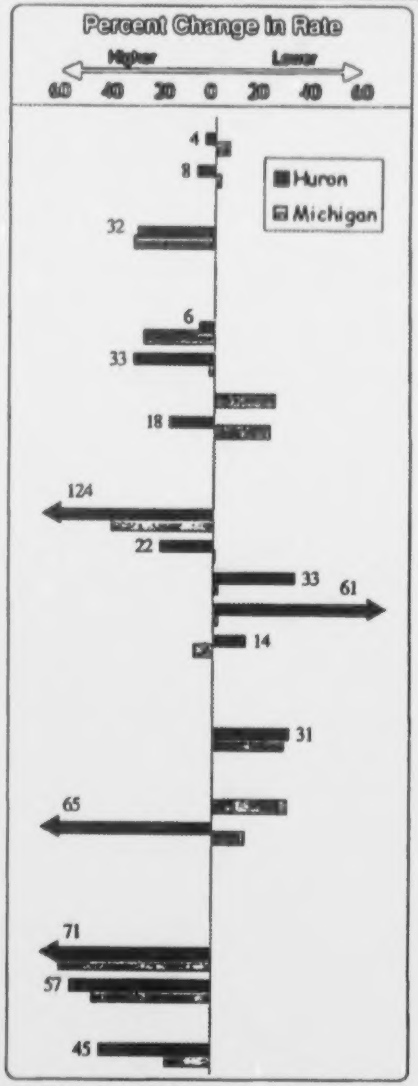
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Huron County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,612	16.9%	1,686	17.6%	36 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,090	15.8%	1,220	17.0%	35 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,494	25.7%	1,999	33.8%	39 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		21	4.5%	18	4.8%	44 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		23	4.9%	25	6.5%	34 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		4	7.7	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	31.7	3	37.5	36 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		259	28.1	549	62.8	37 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		65	7.0	75	8.6	33 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		50	5.4	32	3.6	22 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		21	2.2	8	0.9	3 *of 76*
–for delinquency		24	2.5	19	2.2	45 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	15.5	8	10.7	4 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	101.3	36 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	31	1.6%	56	2.7%	16 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		164	36.2%	238	61.8%	22 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		166	35.3%	237	55.5%	10 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	159	55.0%	395	80.0%	9 *of 82*



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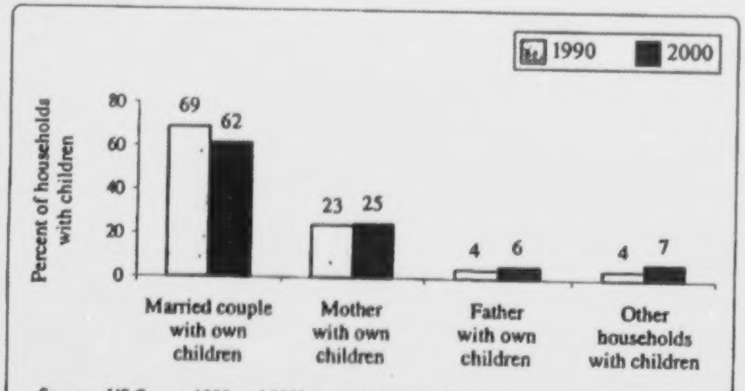
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ingham County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	281,912	279,320	-0.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	68,365	65,351	-4.4
-Percent total population	24.3	23.4	-3.5
-Percent minority children	25.4	33.5	31.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	20,798	17,671	-15.0
Ages 5-9	19,770	18,405	-6.9
Ages 10-14	17,818	18,341	2.9
Ages 15-17	9,979	10,934	9.6

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	24,889	21,513	-13.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	9,850	10,811	9.8
-Mother only	8,288	8,562	3.3
-Father only	1,562	2,249	44.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,432	2,620	83.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	50,978	74.6	43,445	66.5
☆ African American/Black	9,185	13.4	9,493	14.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	534	0.8	356	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	2,152	3.1	2,458	3.8
☆ Some other race	303	0.4	247	0.4
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	3,302	5.1
☆ Hispanic (any race)	5,213	7.6	6,050	9.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	8,401	11.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	4,192	5.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	3,612	7.0%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	17,795	24.6%
-MIChild	614	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,675	11.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	95	17.3

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	215	5.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	7,100	14.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	969	14.8

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	118	4.0
☆ Property crime arrests	400	13.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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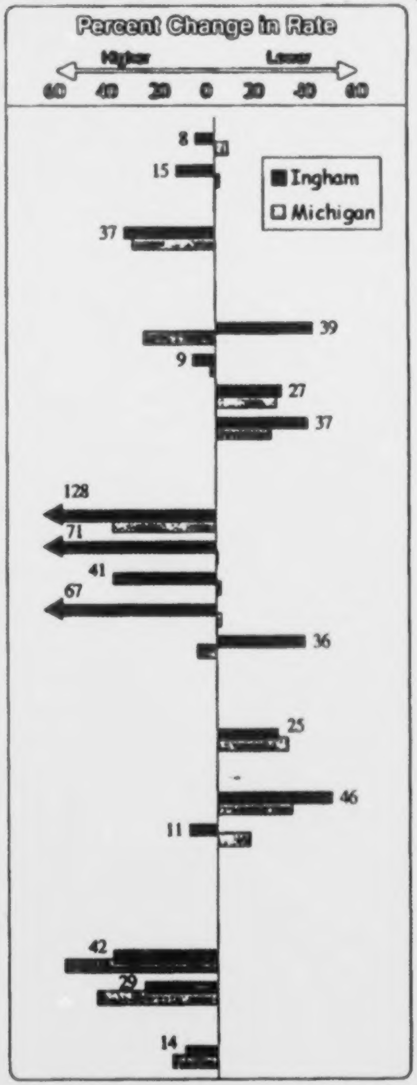
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ingham County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		12,362	17.9%	13,644	19.3%	48 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		7,613	16.2%	9,276	18.7%	44 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	10,277	22.6%	15,062	30.8%	29 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		344	7.6%	176	4.6%	43 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		319	7.0%	291	7.6%	66 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		41	9.1	25	6.6	19 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		15	27.1	9	17.1	7 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		3,099	41.5	6,197	94.8	72 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		783	10.5	1,172	17.9	70 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		417	5.6	516	7.9	67 *of 79*
~for abuse or neglect		296	4.0	433	6.6	73 *of 76*
~for delinquency		68	0.9	38	0.6	10 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		199	38.2	152	28.8	61 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		15	55.8	8	30.0	2 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	566	4.7%	697	5.2%	63 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		1,516	41.2%	1,879	58.5%	30 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		1,389	41.0%	1,659	53.1%	22 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	1,563	67.3%	2,024	76.4%	21 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

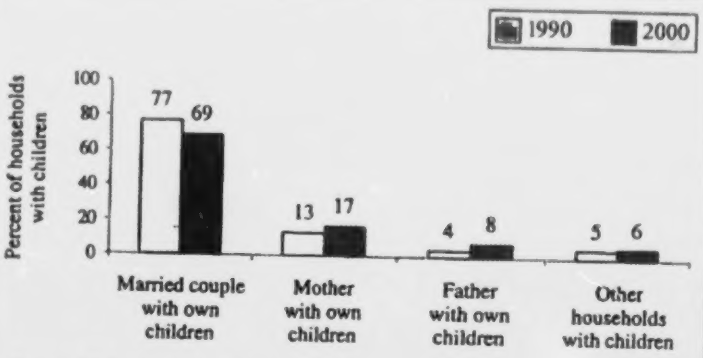
Ionia County

Population

	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	57,024	61,518	7.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	16,104	16,554	2.8
-Percent total population	28.2	26.9	-4.7
-Percent minority children	4.4	6.6	49.5
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	4,392	4,224	-3.8
Ages 5-9	4,641	4,572	-1.5
Ages 10-14	4,411	4,822	9.3
Ages 15-17	2,660	2,936	10.4

Households with Children

	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	6,188	5,780	-6.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,418	2,067	45.8
-Mother only	1,072	1,412	31.7
-Father only	346	655	89.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	384	529	37.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]

	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	15,392	95.6	15,460	93.4
☆ African American/Black	127	0.8	72	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	65	0.4	64	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	62	0.4	59	0.4
☆ Some other race	8	0.0	17	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	254	1.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	450	2.8	628	3.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000

	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,059	6.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	399	2.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	443	3.4%

Health Care — 2000

	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,892	16.5%
-MIChild	143	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	361	6.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	15	11.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000

	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	44	5.4%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,899	15.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	117	7.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999

	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	47	6.1

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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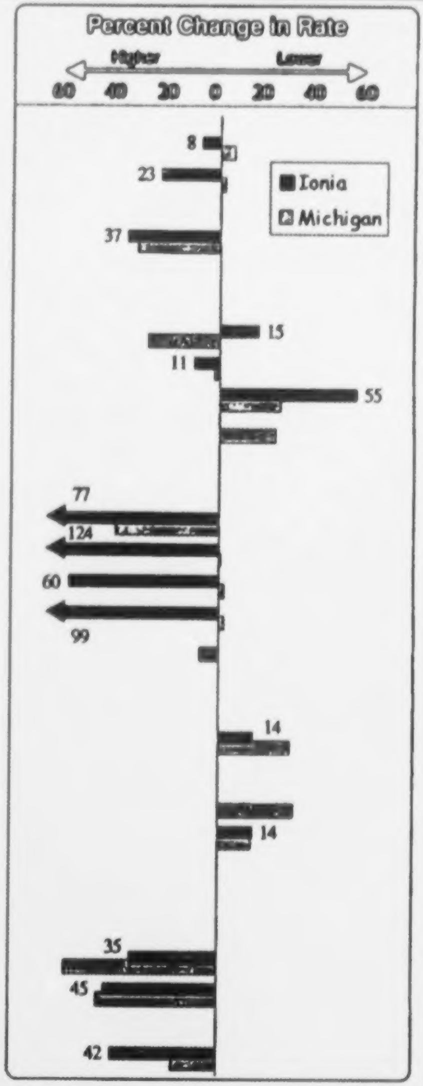
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ionia County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,109	13.0%	2,461	14.0%	22 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		1,319	11.5%	1,825	14.2%	22 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,198	19.5%	3,203	26.7%	22 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		57	6.8%	46	5.7%	54 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		47	5.6%	50	6.2%	24 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		10	12.0	4	5.4	9 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	50.1	2	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		722	44.2	1,297	78.3	55 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		67	4.1	152	9.2	40 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		43	2.6	70	4.2	30 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		22	1.4	45	2.7	35 *of 76*
–for delinquency		6	0.3	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		34	27.8	34	23.9	49 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	83.3	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	160	5.1%	156	4.4%	47 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		336	41.7%	448	56.3%	40 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		255	31.8%	370	46.2%	48 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	344	50.9%	557	72.4%	48 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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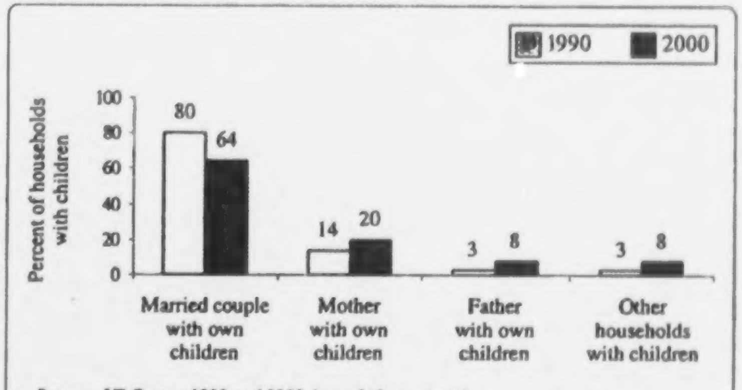
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Iosco County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	30,209	27,339	-9.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	7,964	6,124	-23.1
-Percent total population	26.4	22.4	-15.0
-Percent minority children	6.2	5.9	-3.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,519	1,295	-48.6
Ages 5-9	2,360	1,701	-27.9
Ages 10-14	2,004	1,924	-4.0
Ages 15-17	1,081	1,204	11.4

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	3,366	2,044	-39.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	710	879	23.8
-Mother only	571	621	8.8
-Father only	139	258	85.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	116	255	119.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	7,474	93.8	5,761	94.1
☆ African American/Black	217	2.7	25	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	62	0.8	59	1.0
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	96	1.2	35	0.6
☆ Some other race	6	0.1	5	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	126	2.1
☆ Hispanic (any race)	109	1.4	113	1.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	736	11.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	261	4.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	295	6.7%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,836	28.6%
-MIChild	79	1.2%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	127	5.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	14	30.7

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	13	5.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	870	13.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	83	13.6

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	40	12.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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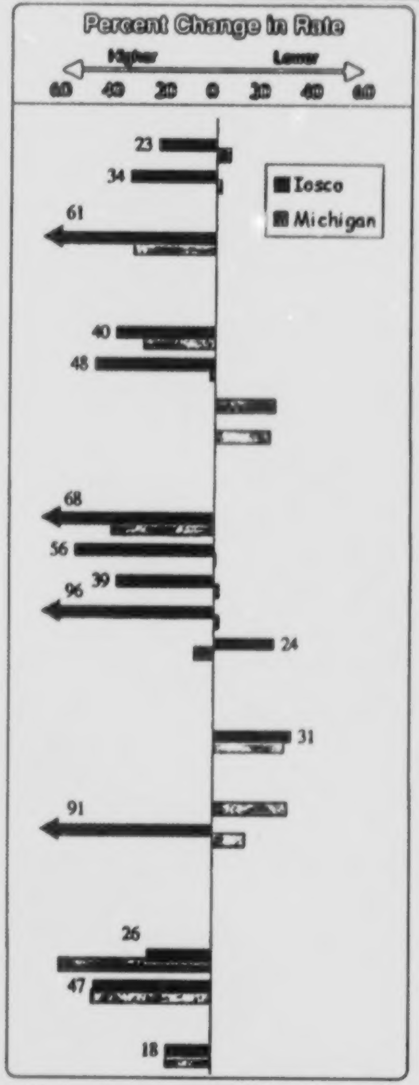
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Iosco County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,421	17.8%	1,443	21.9%	59 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		911	17.2%	1,062	23.1%	68 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,048	31.2%	3,130	50.3%	81 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		20	3.6%	13	5.0%	45 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		27	4.8%	19	7.1%	53 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	3.5	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		363	45.3	466	76.1	53 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		79	9.9	94	15.3	67 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		39	4.9	42	6.8	59 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		8	1.0	12	2.0	21 *of 76*
-for delinquency		25	3.1	15	2.4	46 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	29.8	9	20.6	43 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	32	1.8%	62	3.5%	29 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		191	38.0%	219	47.8%	71 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		147	30.7%	217	45.2%	51 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	185	57.8%	253	68.2%	67 *of 82*



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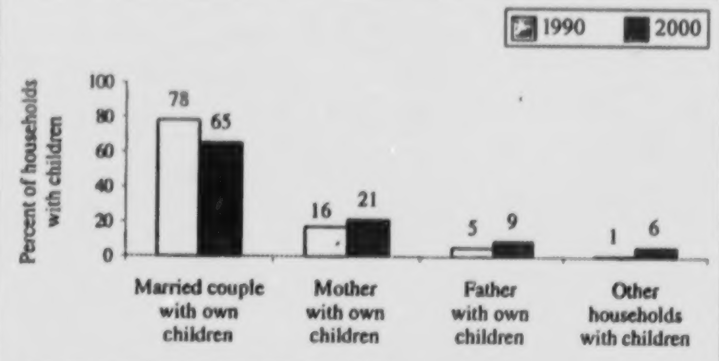
Iron County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	13,175	13,138	-0.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,930	2,703	-7.7
-Percent total population	22.2	20.6	-7.5
-Percent minority children	2.9	6.0	109.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	709	559	-21.2
Ages 5-9	849	712	-16.1
Ages 10-14	883	864	-2.2
Ages 15-17	489	568	16.2

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,189	937	-21.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	316	426	34.8
-Mother only	239	299	25.1
-Father only	77	127	64.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	20	82	310.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	2,846	97.1	2,541	94.0
☆ African American/Black	3	0.1	11	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	33	1.1	51	1.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0.5	5	0.2
☆ Some other race	3	0.1	2	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	61	2.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	31	1.1	32	1.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	277	9.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	147	5.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	91	5.0%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	792	27.6%
-MIChild	61	2.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	71	9.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	•

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	1	•
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	296	13.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	37	13.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	•
☆ Property crime arrests	25	17.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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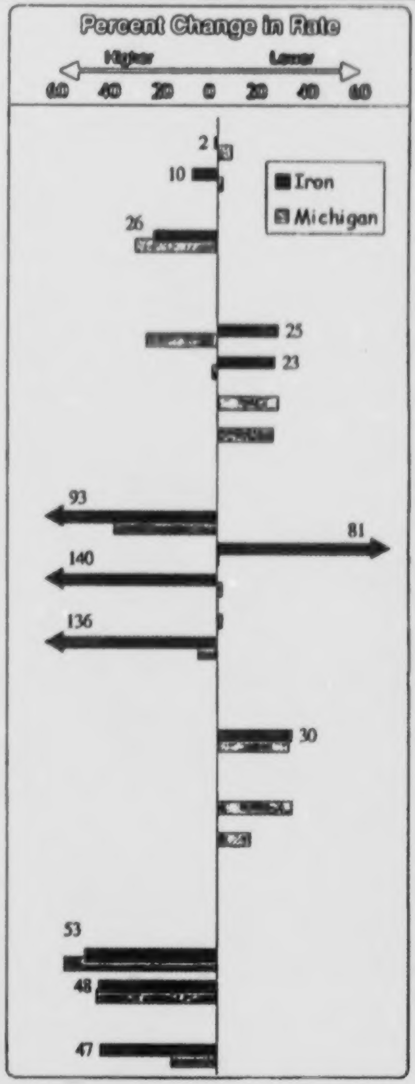
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* •*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Iron County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		578	19.5%	568	19.8%	51 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		388	17.6%	429	19.4%	50 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	656	30.6%	836	38.4%	54 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		10	7.1%	6	5.3%	47 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		8	6.1%	5	4.7%	10 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		174	60.7	317	117.3	78 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		71	24.8	13	4.8	10 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		10	3.3	22	8.0	69 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		2	*	7	2.4	31 *of 76*
-for delinquency		7	2.4	15	5.5	57 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	23.9	4	16.8	19 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	4	*	17	2.5%	14 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		57	37.5%	82	57.3%	33 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		59	34.5%	79	51.0%	33 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	32	50.8%	102	74.5%	33 *of 82*



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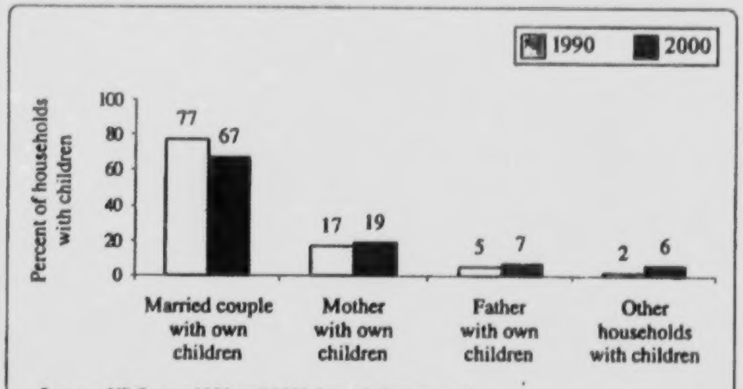
Isabella County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	54,624	63,351	16.0
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	12,526	12,890	2.9
-Percent total population	22.9	20.3	-11.3
-Percent minority children	7.3	14.0	90.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,548	3,317	-6.5
Ages 5-9	3,606	3,513	-2.6
Ages 10-14	3,476	3,737	7.5
Ages 15-17	1,896	2,323	22.5

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,905	4,554	-7.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,395	1,806	29.5
-Mother only	1,088	1,320	21.3
-Father only	307	486	58.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	109	410	276.1



Source: *US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)*

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	11,608	92.7	11,089	86.0
☆ African American/Black	113	0.9	183	1.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	376	3.0	576	4.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	139	1.1	180	1.4
☆ Some other race	29	0.2	21	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	332	2.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	261	2.1	509	3.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,048	6.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	334	2.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	372	3.8%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,834	18.0%
-MIChild	86	0.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	298	7.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	23	21.5

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	28	4.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,012	14.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	173	13.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	74	12.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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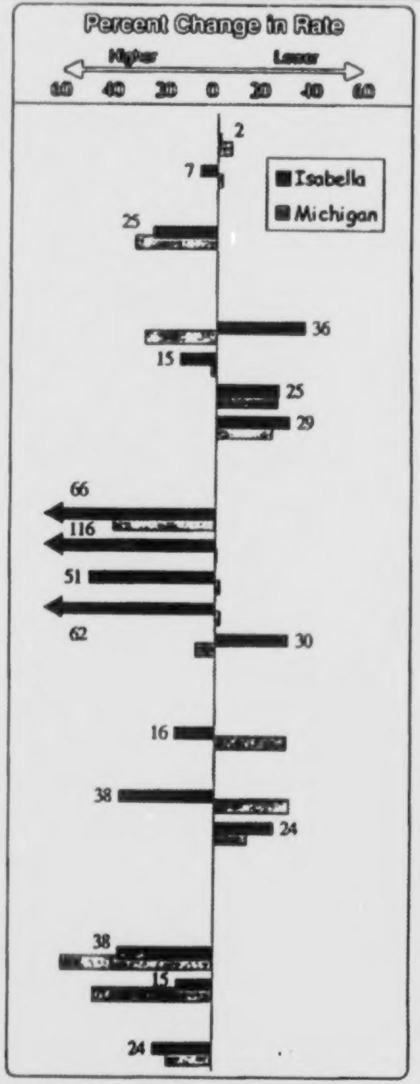
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Isabella County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,219	17.6%	2,396	17.3%	34 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,442	16.3%	1,745	17.4%	37 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,335	22.8%	1,995	28.6%	24 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		44	6.1%	26	3.9%	30 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		40	5.6%	42	6.4%	31 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		5	7.4	4	5.6	12 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	26.8	2	19.0	9 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		857	58.0	1,238	96.0	73 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		91	6.2	171	13.3	60 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		49	3.3	65	5.0	38 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		36	2.4	51	3.9	50 *of 76*
-for delinquency		11	0.7	7	0.5	9 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	17.1	22	19.8	37 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	34.0	3	46.9	14 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	54	3.2%	45	2.4%	12 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		180	44.1%	269	61.0%	24 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		183	38.3%	205	43.9%	62 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	194	61.4%	281	76.2%	23 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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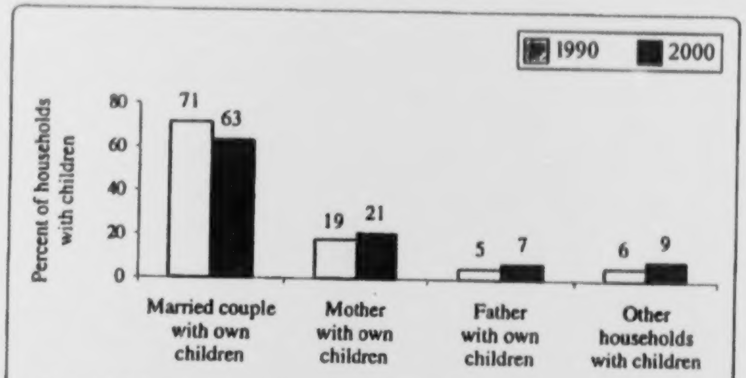
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Jackson County

Population	**1990**	**2000**	**% change**
☆ Total population	149,756	158,422	5.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	38,567	40,597	5.3
-Percent total population	25.8	25.6	-0.5
-Percent minority children	10.6	16.0	50.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	10,936	10,397	-4.9
Ages 5-9	10,883	11,656	7.1
Ages 10-14	10,553	11,889	12.7
Ages 15-17	6,195	6,655	7.4

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	14,351	13,326	-7.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	4,792	6,150	28.3
-Mother only	3,856	4,552	18.0
-Father only	936	1,598	70.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,138	1,838	61.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	**1990** Number	**1990** %	**2000** Number	**2000** %
☆ White	34,475	89.4	34,119	84.0
☆ African American/Black	2,795	7.2	3,334	8.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	194	0.5	161	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	241	0.6	241	0.6
☆ Some other race	60	0.2	108	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	1,274	3.1
☆ Hispanic (any race)	802	2.1	1,360	3.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	**Number**	**Rate**
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	4,058	9.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	1,907	4.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	1,539	5.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	9,531	22.4%
-MIChild	309	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	329	2.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	89	29.0

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	156	7.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,634	13.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	546	13.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	29	1.6
☆ Property crime arrests	64	3.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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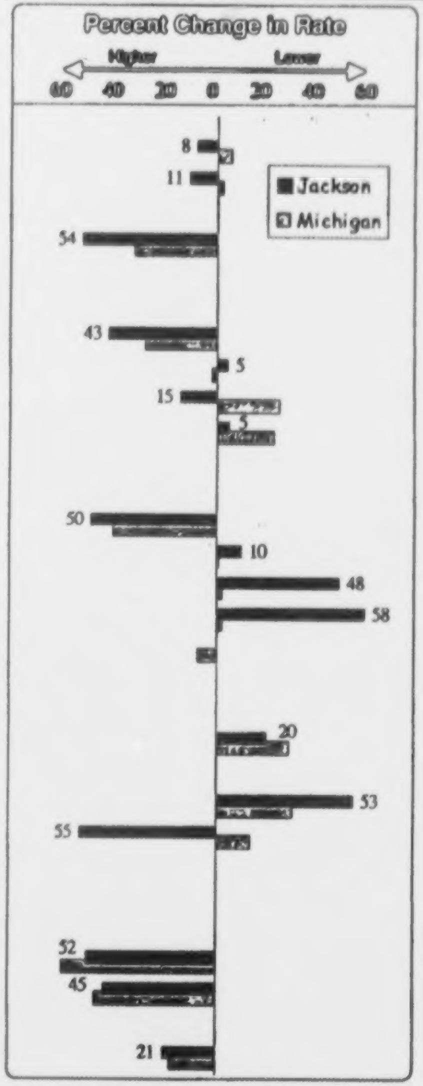
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Jackson County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		6,222	16.0%	6,939	17.3%	35 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		3,973	14.7%	4,756	16.3%	30 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	5,240	22.4%	9,146	34.5%	40 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		281	12.2%	356	17.5%	81 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		173	7.5%	147	7.2%	56 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		22	9.6	22	10.9	48 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	30.9	9	29.4	28 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,760	45.6	2,779	68.5	43 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		384	10.0	365	9.0	39 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		376	9.7	206	5.1	40 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		334	8.6	147	3.6	45 *of 76*
–for delinquency		4	*	20	0.5	7 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		121	40.3	102	32.4	69 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		11	110.3	5	51.4	16 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	240	3.9%	402	6.0%	73 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		571	33.2%	956	50.4%	62 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		455	28.7%	684	41.4%	72 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	707	56.5%	954	68.3%	66 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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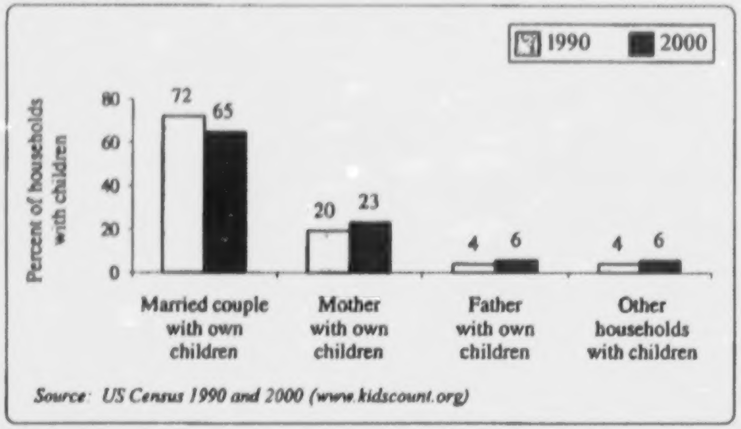
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Kalamazoo County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	223,411	238,603	6.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	54,473	57,391	5.4
-Percent total population	24.4	24.1	-1.4
-Percent minority children	18.5	24.4	32.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	16,312	15,447	-5.3
Ages 5-9	15,565	16,254	4.4
Ages 10-14	14,275	16,453	15.3
Ages 15-17	8,321	9,237	11.0

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	20,761	19,725	-5.0
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	6,985	8,689	24.4
-Mother only	5,882	6,895	17.2
-Father only	1,103	1,794	62.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,187	1,969	65.9



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	44,414	81.5	43,376	75.6
☆ African American/Black	7,229	13.3	7,986	13.9
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	269	0.5	234	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	861	1.6	920	1.6
☆ Some other race	157	0.3	263	0.5
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	2,165	3.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,543	2.8	2,447	4.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	6,586	10.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	2,671	4.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	2,593	6.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	12,838	20.5%
-MIChild	370	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,653	9.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	100	22.9

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	180	5.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,652	10.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	698	12.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	46	1.8
☆ Property crime arrests	423	16.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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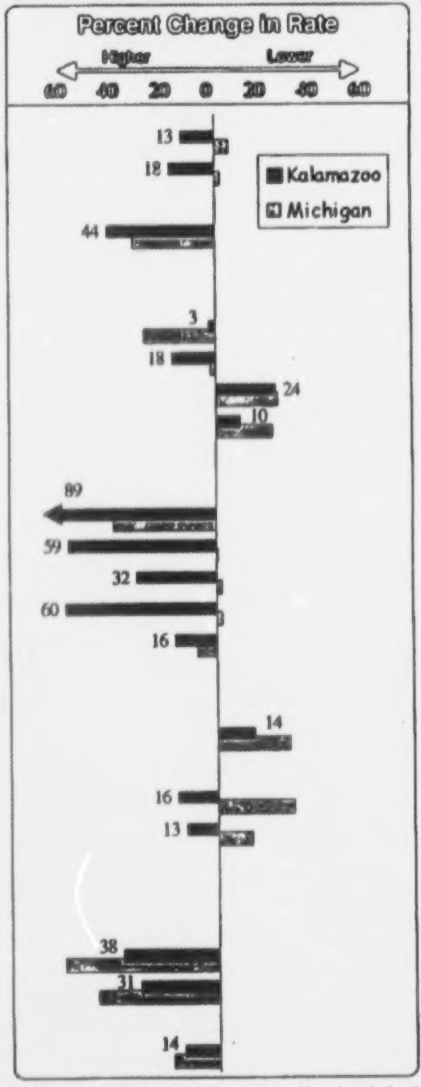
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Kalamazoo County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		7,894	14.3%	9,126	16.2%	30 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		4,893	13.0%	6,200	15.4%	25 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	7,409	22.7%	11,325	32.7%	37 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		150	4.3%	140	4.4%	38 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		224	6.5%	240	7.6%	68 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		35	10.1	24	7.7	29 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		13	29.5	12	26.6	22 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		2,751	47.9	5,186	90.4	68 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		618	10.8	984	17.1	68 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		356	6.2	469	8.2	72 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		223	3.9	357	6.2	71 *of* 76
-for delinquency		55	1.0	64	1.1	29 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		136	33.2	120	28.5	60 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	37.5	8	43.6	11 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	194	2.5%	243	2.8%	18 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		1,101	46.5%	1,615	64.3%	17 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		878	38.9%	1,227	51.0%	32 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	919	63.0%	1,287	71.8%	50 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING: TRENDS

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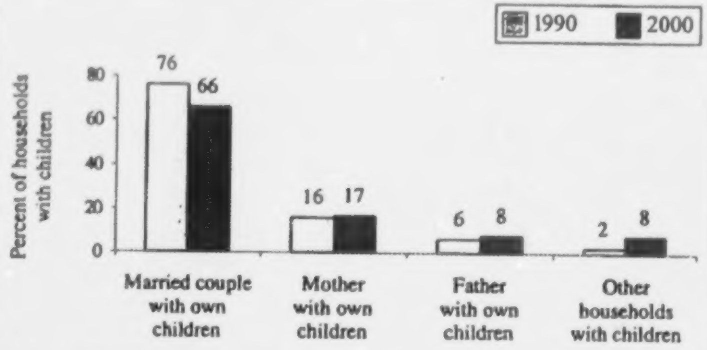
Kalkaska County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	13,497	16,571	22.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	3,954	4,239	7.2
-Percent total population	29.3	25.6	-12.7
-Percent minority children	2.3	4.9	111.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,034	1,068	3.3
Ages 5-9	1,161	1,188	2.3
Ages 10-14	1,151	1,253	8.9
Ages 15-17	608	730	20.1

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,512	1,469	-2.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	428	568	32.7
-Mother only	313	387	23.6
-Father only	115	181	57.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	45	180	300.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	3,863	97.7	4,033	95.1
☆ African American/Black	2	0.1	13	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	31	0.8	40	0.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.3	21	0.5
☆ Some other race	2	0.1	1	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	63	1.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	46	1.2	68	1.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	331	7.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	66	1.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	238	7.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,175	26.3%
-MIChild	63	1.4%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	14	1.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	6	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	7	3.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	362	12.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	58	13.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	4	*
☆ Property crime arrests	33	16.6

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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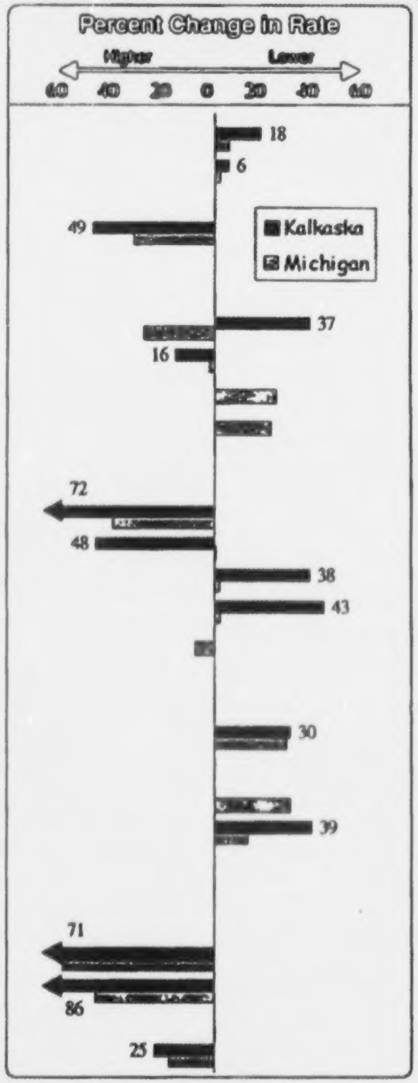
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* ** Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Kalkaska County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		915	22.9%	868	18.7%	41 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		612	21.3%	689	20.1%	54 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	901	30.1%	1,295	44.9%	73 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		17	8.3%	10	5.2%	46 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		14	6.8%	16	7.9%	73 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		429	109.8	800	188.7	82 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		79	20.2	127	30.0	80 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		42	10.7	28	6.7	58 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		21	5.4	13	3.1	41 *of 76*
–for delinquency		11	2.8	4	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	37.0	9	25.9	53 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	20	2.7%	13	1.6%	2 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		65	28.4%	84	48.6%	69 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		53	28.3%	94	52.8%	24 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	83	61.5%	161	76.7%	18 *of 82*



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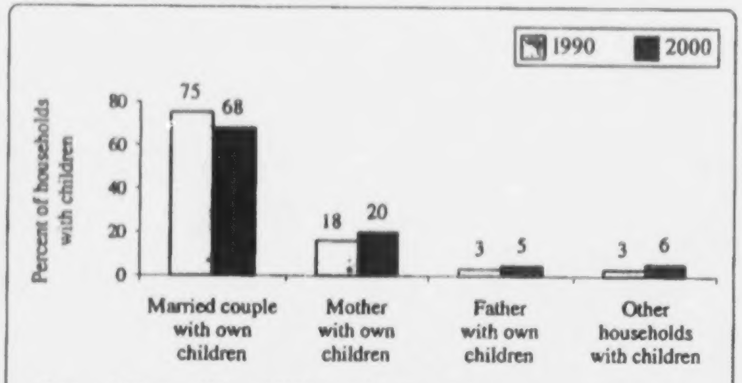
Kent County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	500,631	574,335	14.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	141,576	162,259	14.6
-Percent total population	28.3	28.3	-0.1
-Percent minority children	17.3	26.6	53.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	43,731	44,533	1.8
Ages 5-9	41,765	45,711	9.4
Ages 10-14	36,217	45,391	25.3
Ages 15-17	19,863	26,624	34.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	53,604	55,614	3.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	15,211	20,652	35.8
-Mother only	12,894	16,276	26.2
-Father only	2,317	4,376	88.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	2,493	5,173	107.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	117,053	82.7	119,052	73.4
☆ African American/Black	14,927	10.5	18,366	11.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	885	0.6	719	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	2,170	1.5	3,389	2.1
☆ Some other race	345	0.2	417	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	4,813	3.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	6,196	4.4	15,503	9.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	13,234	7.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	5,919	3.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	6,893	6.1%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	30,968	18.1%
-MIChild	1,149	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	9,253	17.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	243	20.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	598	6.7%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	14,536	14.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	2,167	13.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	199	2.8
☆ Property crime arrests	1,623	22.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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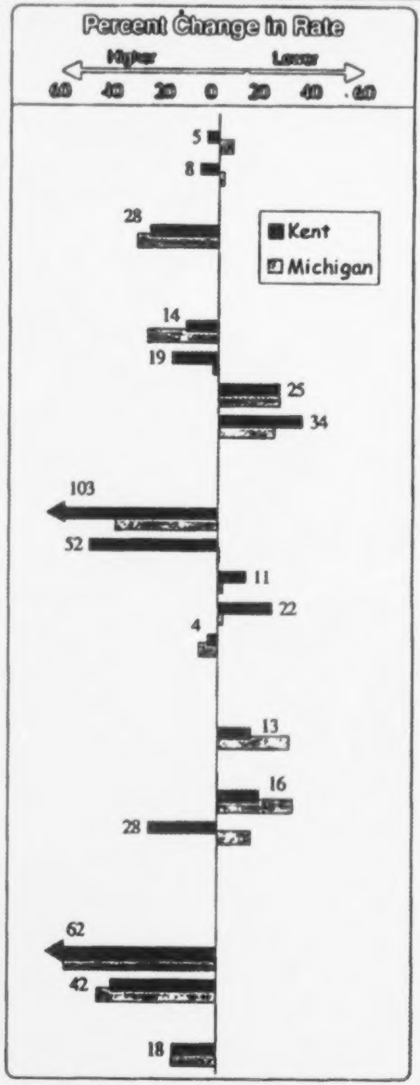
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Kent County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		18,374	12.8%	21,035	13.4%	18 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		11,331	11.7%	13,818	12.6%	12 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	17,951	23.8%	30,523	30.5%	27 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		577	6.0%	630	6.9%	65 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		574	6.0%	658	7.2%	55 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		89	9.4	65	7.0	24 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		34	30.3	25	20.2	11 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		3,719	26.0	8,576	52.9	23 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		812	5.7	1,396	8.6	36 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		743	5.2	747	4.6	36 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		524	3.7	465	2.9	38 *of* 76
-for delinquency		68	0.5	81	0.5	6 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		392	40.7	371	35.3	75 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		19	56.0	17	46.8	13 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	599	3.2%	974	4.1%	39 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		2,309	39.9%	4,006	64.4%	15 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		1,954	38.1%	3,381	54.2%	17 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	2,307	63.7%	3,591	75.2%	30 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

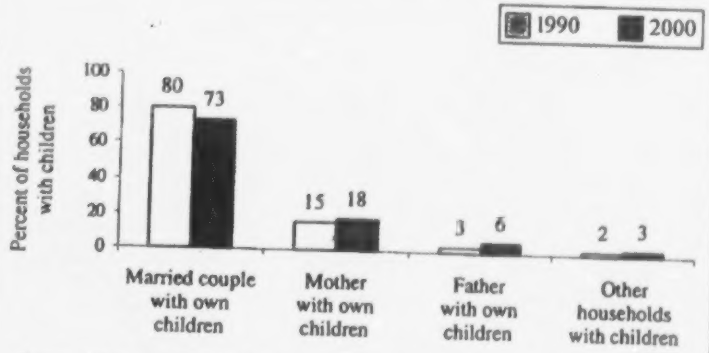
Keweenaw County

Population

	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	1,701	2,301	35.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	339	517	52.5
-Percent total population	19.9	22.5	12.7
-Percent minority children	2.9	13.7	365.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	84	103	22.6
Ages 5-9	95	109	14.7
Ages 10-14	105	130	23.8
Ages 15-17	55	175	218.2

Households with Children

	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	140	157	12.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	32	52	62.5
-Mother only	27	38	40.7
-Father only	5	14	180.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	3	7	133.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]

	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	329	97.1	446	86.3
☆ African American/Black	0	0	52	10.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	2	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.2	0	0.0
☆ Some other race	1	0.3	0	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	7	1.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	5	1.5	10	1.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000

	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	44	7.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	17	3.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	8	3.0%

Health Care — 2000

	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	127	22.4%
-MIChild	15	2.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	20	15.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	1	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000

	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	*	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1	0.0
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	7	13.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999

	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	0	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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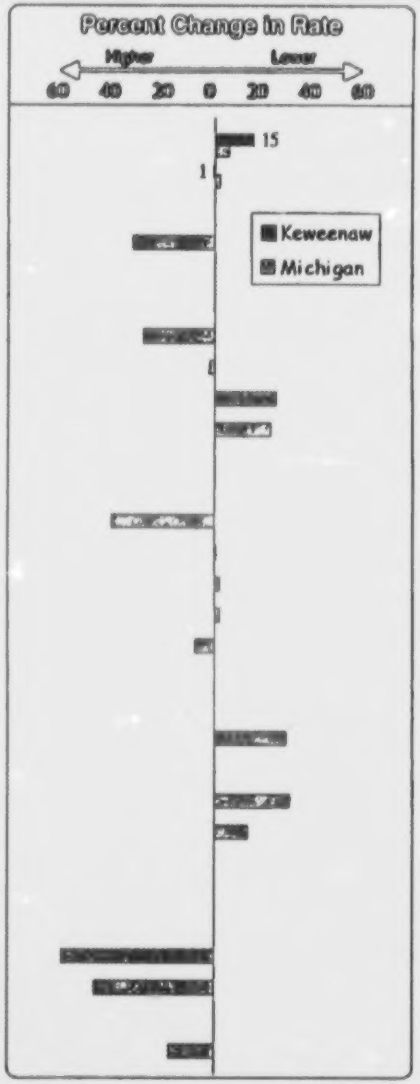
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income, N/A (not available). * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Keweenaw County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		66	19.5%	78	16.5%	32 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		44	17.4%	64	17.5%	38 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	0	*	0	*	* *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		*	*	1	*	* *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		1	*	1	*	* *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		2	*	10	19.3	2 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		2	5.9	5	*	* *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		*	*	*	*	* *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		*	*	*	*	* *of 76*
-for delinquency		*	*	*	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		*	*	*	*	* *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	0	*	*	*	* *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills . . .						
☆ Fourth graders		1	*	0	*	* *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		0	*	0	*	* *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	0	*	0	*	* *of 82*



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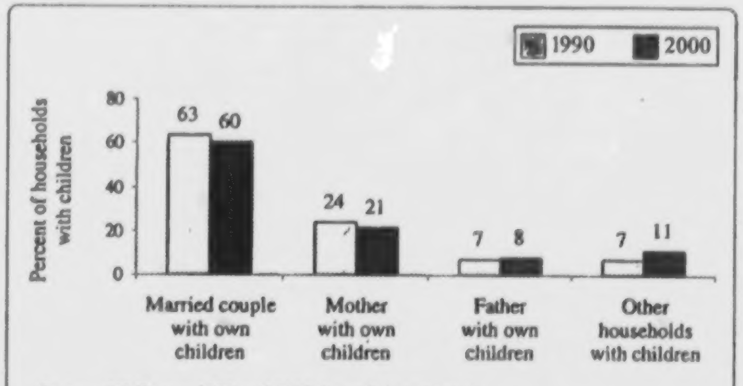
Lake County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	8,583	11,333	32.0
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,155	2,482	15.2
-Percent total population	25.1	21.9	-12.8
-Percent minority children	18.0	22.3	24.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	578	589	1.9
Ages 5-9	618	623	0.8
Ages 10-14	622	719	15.6
Ages 15-17	337	551	63.5

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	668	725	8.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	322	355	10.2
-Mother only	252	253	0.4
-Father only	70	102	45.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	77	134	74.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	1,768	82.0	1,929	77.7
☆ African American/Black	328	15.2	328	13.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	25	1.2	17	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.2	5	0.2
☆ Some other race	1	0.0	8	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	112	4.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	28	1.3	83	3.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	533	19.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	257	9.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	180	9.7%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,086	39.8%
-MIChild	26	1.0%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	50	6.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	•

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	19	17.6%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	148	18.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	60	24.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	•
☆ Property crime arrests	7	5.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* •*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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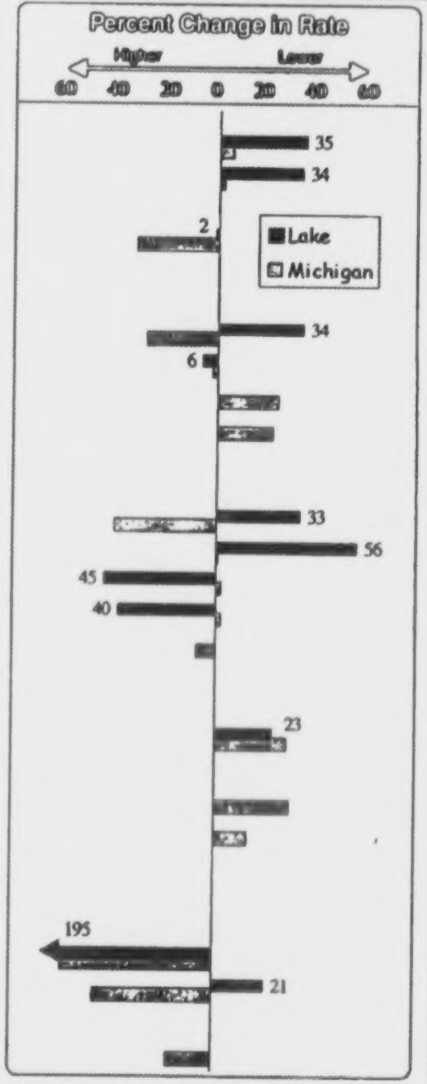
Lake County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,130	53.1%	926	34.5%	83 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		774	51.5%	674	34.1%	83 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	709	84.7%	691	86.2%	82 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		19	16.8%	13	11.0%	78 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		8	7.5%	10	8.0%	74 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	29.9	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		240	112.6	186	74.9	50 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		45	21.1	23	9.3	42 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		21	10.0	36	14.5	79 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		14	6.7	23	9.4	75 *of 76*
-for delinquency		5	*	9	3.5	54 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	62.2	9	48.0	82 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	20	9.2%	5	*	* *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		12	18.5%	31	54.4%	50 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		17	26.6%	8	21.1%	82 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	4	*	18	45.0%	82 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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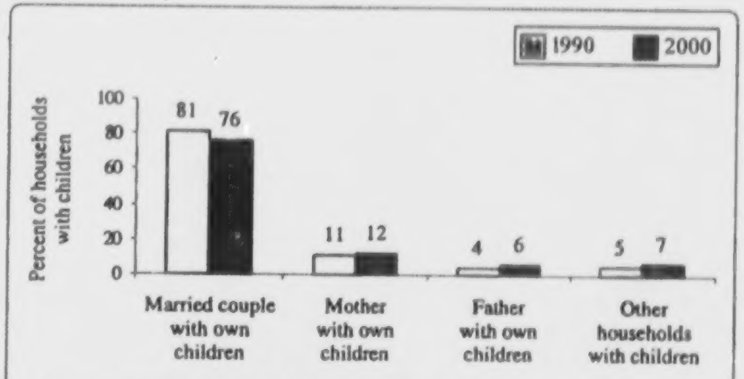
Lapeer County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	74,768	87,904	17.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	22,109	24,601	11.3
-Percent total population	29.6	28.0	-5.4
-Percent minority children	4.1	6.8	66.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	5,466	5,896	7.9
Ages 5-9	6,405	7,062	10.3
Ages 10-14	6,445	7,312	13.5
Ages 15-17	3,793	4,331	14.2

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	9,137	9,574	4.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,594	2,183	37.0
-Mother only	1,196	1,479	23.7
-Father only	398	704	76.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	564	852	51.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	21,203	95.9	22,926	93.2
☆ African American/Black	45	0.2	73	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	98	0.4	76	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	130	0.6	113	0.5
☆ Some other race	4	0.0	10	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	331	1.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	629	2.8	1,072	4.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	964	3.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	353	1.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	450	2.6%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,008	11.6%
-MIChild	212	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	204	2.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	21	10.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	86	7.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,695	11.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	77	3.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	14	1.2
☆ Property crime arrests	82	7.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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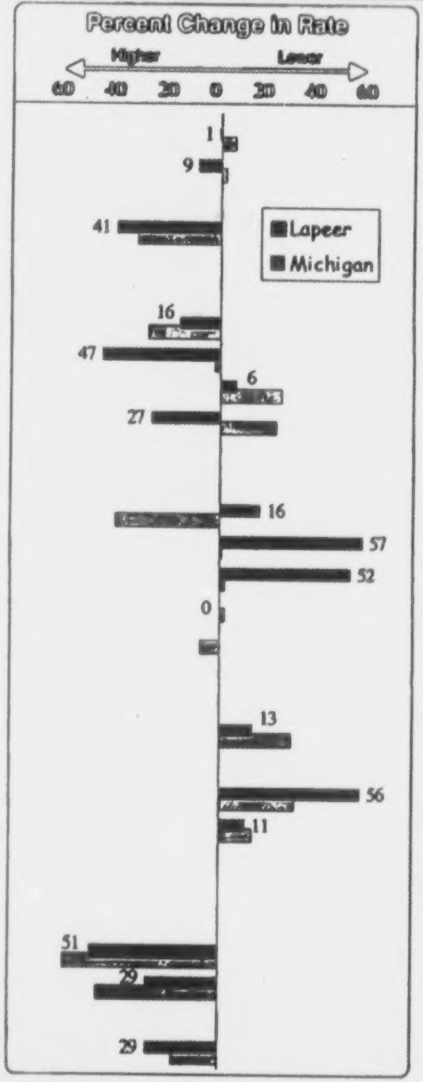
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Lapeer County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,169	9.7%	2,549	9.8%	6 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		1,403	8.5%	1,846	9.3%	6 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,908	14.2%	2,954	20.0%	9 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		43	3.8%	49	4.5%	39 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		56	5.0%	81	7.4%	60 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		10	9.3	10	8.8	39 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	25.1	6	31.9	32 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		899	40.8	841	34.2	8 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		196	8.9	94	3.8	3 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		73	3.3	39	1.6	2 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		19	0.9	22	0.9	4 *of* 76
-for delinquency		14	0.6	2	*	* *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	19.3	37	16.7	17 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	97.9	3	42.7	10 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	208	5.3%	200	4.8%	60 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		427	39.9%	608	60.2%	27 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		353	37.5%	511	48.3%	40 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	509	58.7%	724	75.6%	27 *of* 82



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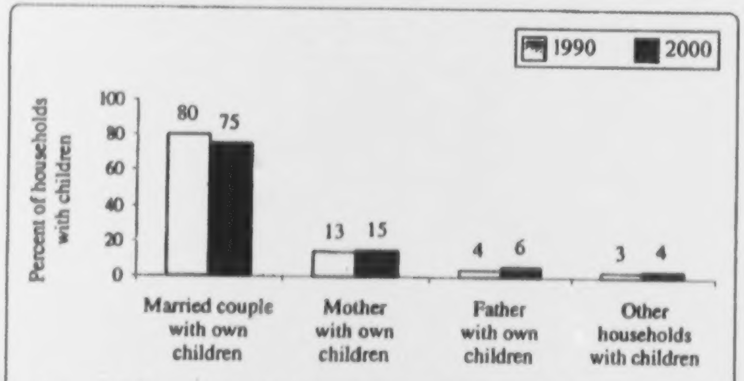
Leelanau County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	16,527	21,119	27.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	4,310	5,159	19.7
-Percent total population	26.1	24.4	-6.3
-Percent minority children	6.5	14.3	118.3
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,247	1,075	-13.8
Ages 5-9	1,279	1,444	12.9
Ages 10-14	1,135	1,690	48.9
Ages 15-17	649	950	46.4

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,779	1,985	11.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	386	541	40.2
-Mother only	298	386	29.5
-Father only	88	155	76.1
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	61	115	88.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	4,028	93.5	4,422	85.7
☆ African American/Black	10	0.2	25	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	170	3.9	299	5.8
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	23	0.5	20	0.4
☆ Some other race	2	0.0	4	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	75	1.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	77	1.8	314	6.1

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	184	3.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	30	0.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	142	3.9%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	754	14.0%
-MIChild	60	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	8	0.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	8	3.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	294	10.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	28	5.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	0	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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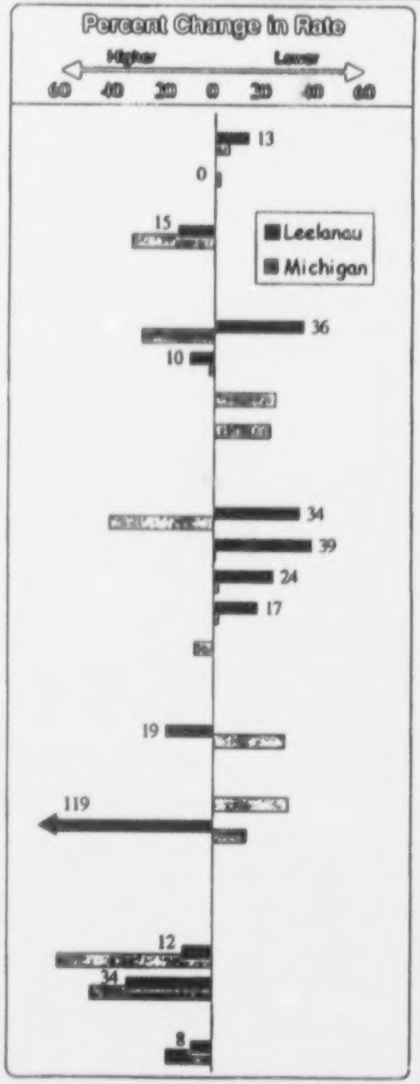
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Leelanau County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year		Recent year		
		Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		664	15.0%	641	13.0%	12 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		428	14.0%	496	14.0%	20 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	440	20.2%	636	23.2%	17 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		12	5.6%	7	3.6%	22 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		11	5.1%	11	5.6%	16 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		149	34.9	118	22.9	4 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		30	7.0	22	4.3	4 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		20	4.6	18	3.5	19 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		12	2.7	12	2.2	27 *of 76*
–for delinquency		5	*	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	13.4	6	16.0	14 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	8	1.4%	27	3.1%	22 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		75	51.0%	97	57.1%	36 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		61	43.6%	117	58.5%	6 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	82	76.6%	150	82.9%	3 *of 82*



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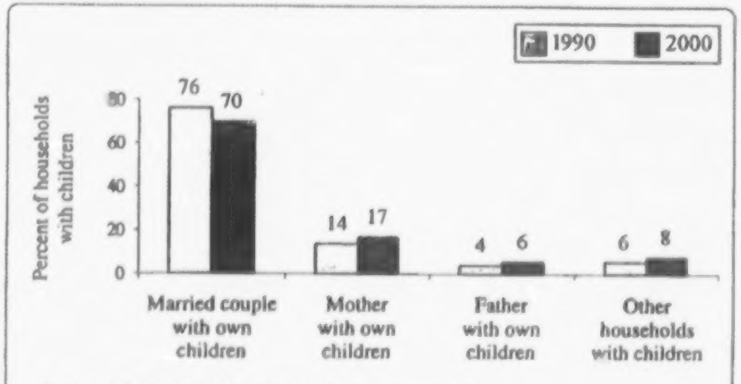
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Lenawee County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	91,476	98,890	8.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	25,778	25,658	-0.5
-Percent total population	28.2	25.9	-7.9
-Percent minority children	11.7	15.1	28.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	6,644	6,252	-5.9
Ages 5-9	7,212	7,103	-1.5
Ages 10-14	7,278	7,612	4.6
Ages 15-17	4,644	4,691	1.0

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	9,994	9,243	-7.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	2,368	3,040	28.4
-Mother only	1,829	2,222	21.5
-Father only	539	818	51.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	754	1,006	33.4



Source: *US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)*

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	22,753	88.3	21,786	84.9
☆ African American/Black	435	1.7	366	1.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	71	0.3	84	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	165	0.6	114	0.4
☆ Some other race	45	0.2	50	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	501	2.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	2,309	9.0	2,757	10.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,497	5.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	546	2.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	867	4.7%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	4,362	16.1%
-MIChild	164	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	452	5.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	41	20.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	76	6.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,744	14.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	242	9.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	14	1.1
☆ Property crime arrests	79	6.4

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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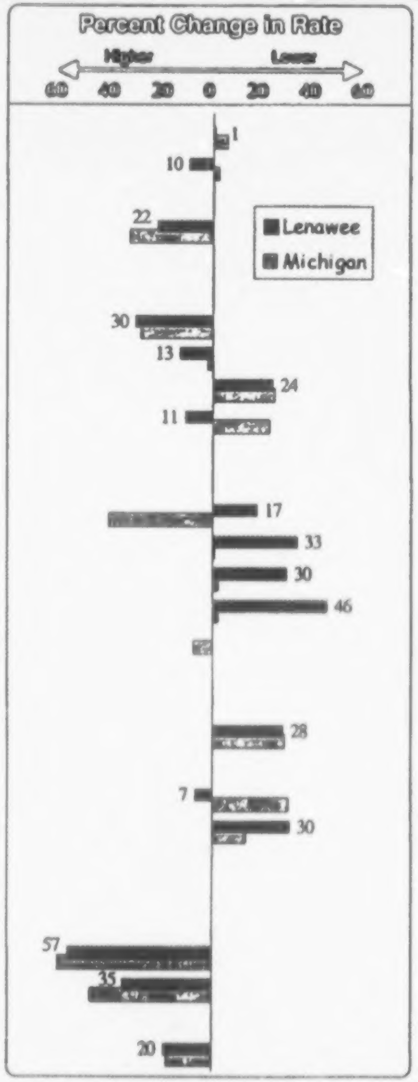
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Lenawee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,555	13.8%	3,753	13.7%	20 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		2,288	12.3%	2,747	13.5%	18 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,857	17.2%	3,855	21.1%	12 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		59	4.4%	67	5.7%	52 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		80	5.9%	80	6.7%	43 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		10	7.4	7	5.6	13 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	21.8	5	24.3	18 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,317	51.0	1,080	42.1	11 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		369	14.3	245	9.5	44 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		244	9.4	171	6.7	57 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		176	6.8	95	3.7	48 *of 76*
-for delinquency		4	*	27	1.0	24 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		61	28.5	48	20.6	44 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	86.2	7	92.1	32 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	343	6.4%	241	4.4%	48 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		442	35.3%	736	55.5%	45 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		414	33.4%	560	45.2%	52 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	557	59.9%	850	71.7%	51 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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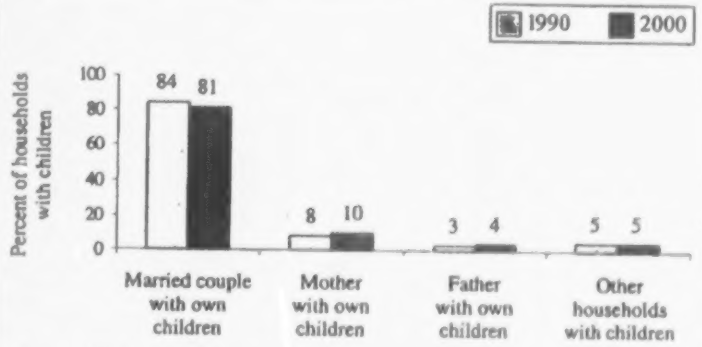
Livingston County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	115,645	156,951	35.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	33,132	45,125	36.2
-Percent total population	28.6	28.8	0.4
-Percent minority children	3.5	4.9	41.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	8,711	11,305	29.8
Ages 5-9	9,348	12,816	37.1
Ages 10-14	9,315	13,354	43.4
Ages 15-17	5,758	7,650	32.9

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	14,469	18,844	30.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,881	3,199	70.1
-Mother only	1,402	2,210	57.6
-Father only	479	989	106.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	791	1,135	43.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	31,973	96.5	42,893	95.1
☆ African American/Black	315	1.0	235	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	237	0.7	225	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	196	0.6	308	0.7
☆ Some other race	18	0.1	54	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	653	1.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	393	1.2	757	1.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	530	1.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	168	0.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	244	0.8%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,407	5.1%
-MIChild	196	0.4%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	104	0.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	35	11.4

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	198	10.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,350	13.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	102	2.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	18	0.9
☆ Property crime arrests	122	5.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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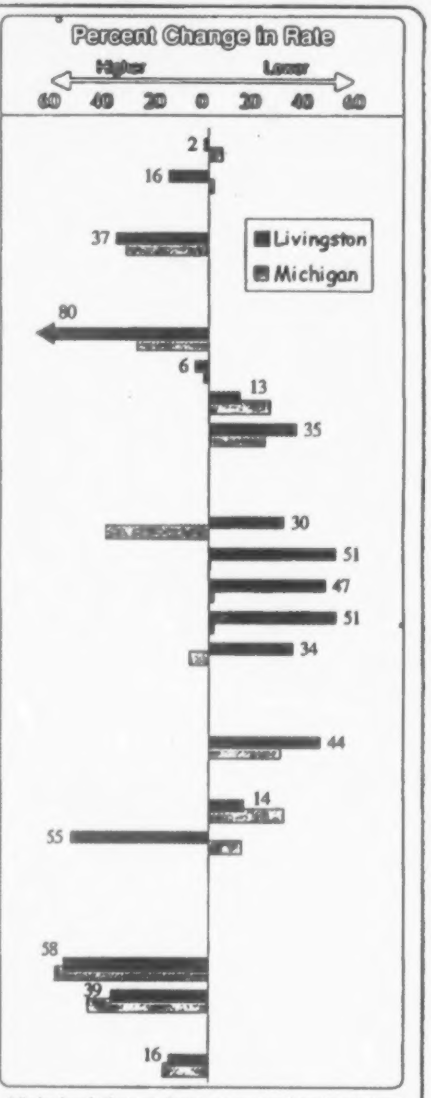
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Livingston County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,677	5.1%	2,174	5.2%	1 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,057	4.4%	1,573	5.1%	1 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	951	5.0%	1,838	6.9%	1 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		71	4.4%	151	7.8%	69 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		80	4.9%	101	5.2%	14 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		9	5.5	9	4.8	7 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	32.4	7	21.2	14 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		939	28.5	900	19.9	3 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		101	3.1	68	1.5	1 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		61	1.8	44	1.0	1 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		30	0.9	20	0.4	1 *of 76*
–for delinquency		19	0.6	18	0.4	2 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		30	11.5	21	6.4	1 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	69.2	7	59.8	21 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	95	1.7%	193	2.7%	17 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		605	45.7%	1,410	72.2%	2 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		577	42.5%	1,159	59.1%	3 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	657	63.9%	1,188	74.2%	34 *of 82*



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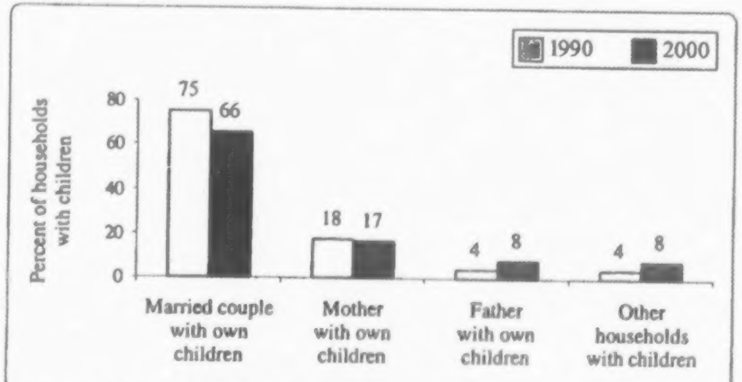
Luce County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	5,763	7,024	21.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	1,568	1,504	-4.1
-Percent total population	27.2	21.4	-21.3
-Percent minority children	10.1	15.6	53.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	376	354	-5.9
Ages 5-9	421	399	-5.2
Ages 10-14	493	429	-13.0
Ages 15-17	278	322	15.8

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	572	528	-7.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	165	204	23.6
-Mother only	136	138	1.5
-Father only	29	66	127.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	28	62	121.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	1,409	89.9	1,270	84.4
☆ African American/Black	1	0.1	10	0.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	144	9.2	141	9.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1	4	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	2	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	58	3.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	13	0.8	19	1.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	255	16.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	107	6.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	90	8.3%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	669	42.3%
-MIChild	21	1.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	38	8.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	5	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	190	15.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	36	23.9

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	18	24.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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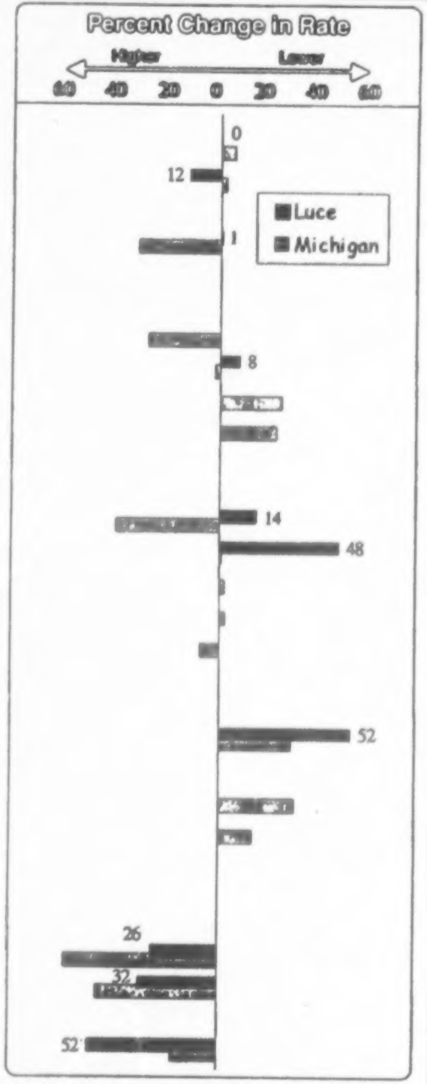
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Luce County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		362	22.7%	369	22.7%	63 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		243	20.4%	284	22.9%	67 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	514	43.2%	550	42.8%	69 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		*	*	3	4.5%	40 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		5	7.3%	4	6.7%	42 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		155	101.1	130	86.4	65 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		41	26.7	21	14.0	61 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		5	*	20	13.0	78 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		3	*	16	10.3	76 *of 76*
-for delinquency		2	*	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	38.1	3	18.2	30 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	22	5.6%	3	*	* *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		21	23.3%	28	29.5%	82 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		30	30.0%	32	39.5%	76 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	25	37.3%	47	56.6%	80 *of 82*



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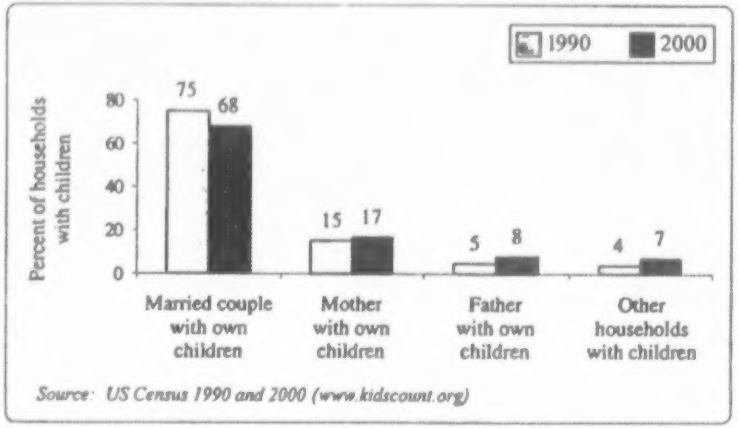
Mackinac County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	10,674	11,943	11.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,766	2,652	-4.1
-Percent total population	25.9	22.2	-14.3
-Percent minority children	26.4	33.7	27.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	729	561	-23.0
Ages 5-9	752	740	-1.6
Ages 10-14	804	863	7.3
Ages 15-17	481	488	1.5

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,065	987	-7.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	298	357	19.8
-Mother only	220	241	9.5
-Father only	78	116	48.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	64	98	53.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	2,036	73.6	1,758	66.3
☆ African American/Black	2	0.1	7	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	706	25.5	610	23.0
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.1	10	0.4
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	5	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	221	8.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	18	0.7	41	1.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	170	6.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	58	2.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	62	3.1%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	518	18.6%
-MIChild	78	2.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	109	13.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	1	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	7	6.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	157	8.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	19	7.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	34	25.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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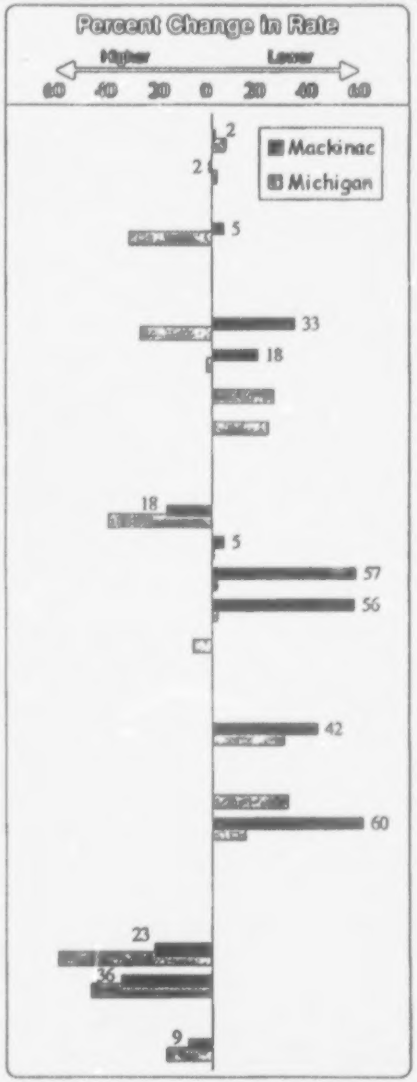
Mackinac County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		552	19.5%	544	19.2%	45 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		388	18.9%	410	19.2%	48 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	593	41.1%	683	39.1%	56 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		8	5.5%	4	3.7%	25 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		5	3.8%	4	3.2%	1 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	•	1	•	• *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		•	•	0	•	• *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		154	57.2	179	67.5	42 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		33	12.2	31	11.7	56 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		35	12.9	15	5.6	48 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		23	8.4	10	3.7	47 *of 76*
–for delinquency		9	3.3	3	•	• *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	29.6	4	17.2	20 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		•	•	1	•	• *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	24	4.5%	9	1.8%	4 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		54	38.0%	64	46.7%	73 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		45	33.1%	56	45.2%	54 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	51	67.1%	83	73.5%	41 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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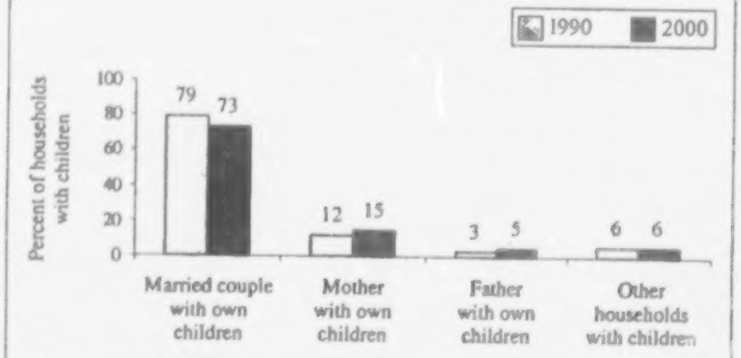
Macomb County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	717,400	788,149	9.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	171,653	189,784	10.6
-Percent total population	23.9	24.1	0.6
-Percent minority children	5.7	11.5	104.0
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	48,914	51,062	4.4
Ages 5-9	48,081	54,125	12.6
Ages 10-14	46,144	53,865	16.7
Ages 15-17	28,514	30,732	7.8

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	74,326	75,332	1.4
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	14,200	20,799	46.5
-Mother only	11,496	15,678	36.4
-Father only	2,704	5,121	89.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	5,360	6,624	23.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	161,950	94.3	167,894	88.5
☆ African American/Black	3,234	1.9	6,320	3.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	748	0.4	627	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	3,014	1.8	4,728	2.5
☆ Some other race	143	0.1	357	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	5,483	2.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	2,564	1.5	4,375	2.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	7,619	3.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	3,414	1.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	2,633	2.0%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	21,543	10.8%
-MIChild	1,213	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,624	4.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	252	17.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	834	8.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	16,596	13.0%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	896	4.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	75	0.9
☆ Property crime arrests	606	7.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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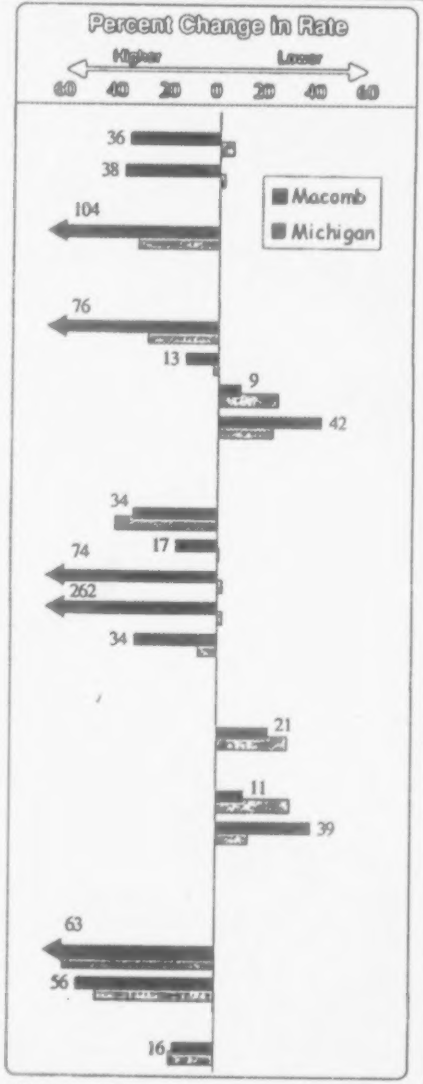
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Macomb County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		11,978	6.9%	17,557	9.4%	4 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		7,679	6.3%	11,768	8.7%	5 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	8,905	8.6%	21,680	17.5%	5 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		613	6.0%	1,034	10.5%	77 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		609	5.9%	661	6.7%	41 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		72	7.0	62	6.3	18 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		30	22.8	20	13.3	1 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		5,610	32.7	8,328	43.9	15 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		1,127	6.6	1,455	7.7	27 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		343	2.0	660	3.5	18 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		111	0.6	442	2.3	30 *of* 76
-for delinquency		57	0.3	84	0.4	3 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		179	12.9	159	10.2	3 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		17	36.2	16	32.0	3 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	1,175	4.0%	825	2.5%	13 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		3,049	39.4%	5,813	64.3%	16 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		2,684	34.8%	4,743	54.3%	15 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	3,230	60.7%	4,695	70.7%	56 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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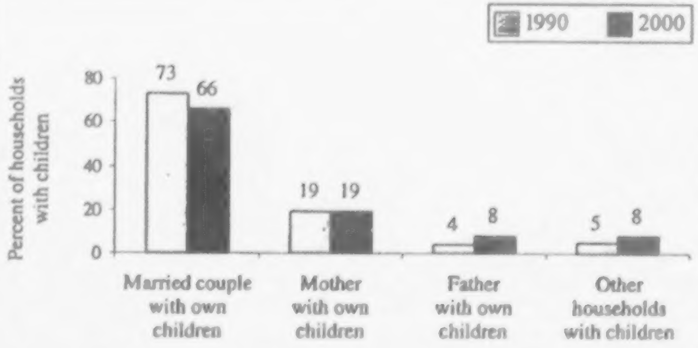
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Manistee County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	21,265	24,527	15.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	5,101	5,551	8.8
-Percent total population	24.0	22.6	-5.7
-Percent minority children	4.7	9.6	105.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,317	1,303	-1.1
Ages 5-9	1,438	1,504	4.6
Ages 10-14	1,474	1,686	14.4
Ages 15-17	872	1,058	21.3
Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,971	1,926	-2.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	609	772	26.8
-Mother only	507	548	8.1
-Father only	102	224	119.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	133	224	68.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	4,863	95.3	5,019	90.4
☆ African American/Black	19	0.4	23	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	61	1.2	77	1.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.4	31	0.6
☆ Some other race	1	0.0	7	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	135	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	135	2.6	259	4.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	540	9.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	189	3.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	281	7.8%
Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,639	28.1%
-MIChild	63	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	65	4.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	*
Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	9	3.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	524	14.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	54	9.7
Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	5	*
☆ Property crime arrests	33	12.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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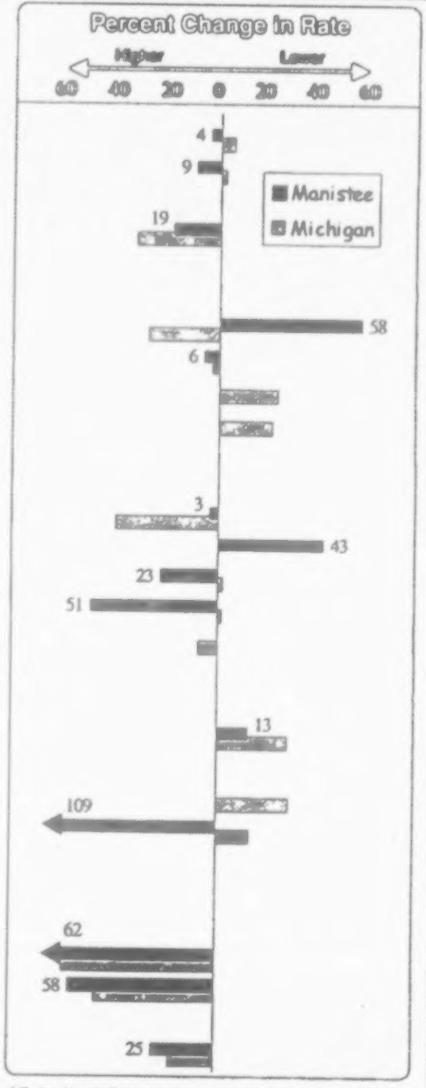
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Manistee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,157	22.4%	1,287	23.3%	66 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		759	20.3%	921	22.2%	64 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,049	32.0%	1,357	37.9%	53 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		40	16.3%	16	6.8%	64 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		18	7.2%	18	7.7%	69 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		390	77.5	444	80.0	58 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		59	11.7	37	6.7	21 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		21	4.2	29	5.2	42 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		12	2.4	20	3.6	44 *of 76*
-for delinquency		4	*	6	1.0	26 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	19.9	8	17.3	22 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	138.8	41 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	17	1.8%	43	3.8%	33 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		96	43.8%	158	71.2%	4 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		84	33.3%	141	52.8%	25 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	125	67.6%	220	84.6%	2 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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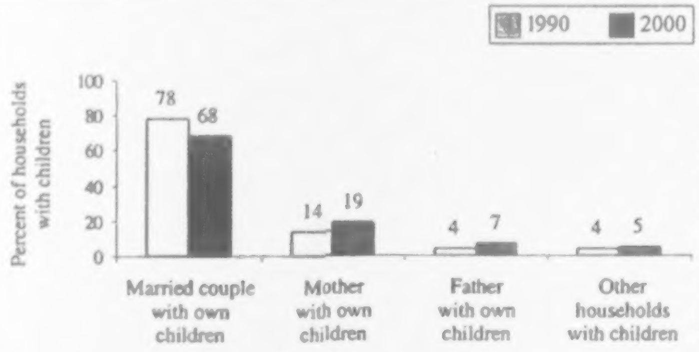
*[1]All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3]The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Marquette County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	70,887	64,634	-8.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	18,399	13,816	-24.9
-Percent total population	26.0	21.4	-17.6
-Percent minority children	5.2	7.1	36.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	5,042	3,275	-35.0
Ages 5-9	5,409	3,665	-32.2
Ages 10-14	5,124	4,080	-20.4
Ages 15-17	,824	2,796	-1.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	7,681	5,334	-30.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,744	2,033	16.6
-Mother only	1,362	1,509	10.8
-Father only	382	524	37.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	396	420	6.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	17,442	94.8	12,832	92.9
☆ African American/Black	219	1.2	65	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	343	1.9	307	2.2
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	168	0.9	78	0.6
☆ Some other race	19	0.1	28	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	332	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	208	1.1	174	1.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,032	6.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	380	2.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	526	4.9%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,953	19.5%
-MIChild	120	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	506	10.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	11	9.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	26	3.9%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,551	15.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	114	8.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	14	2.0
☆ Property crime arrests	229	33.3

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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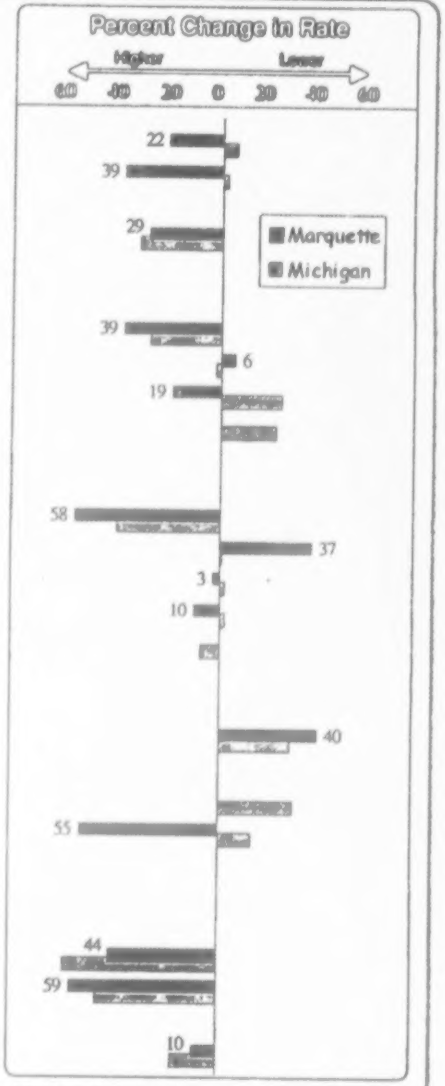
[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). [*] Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Marquette County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,220	11.9%	2,349	14.5%	24 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		1,387	10.5%	1,733	14.6%	24 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,562	20.3%	2,533	26.2%	20 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		25	2.5%	21	3.5%	18 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		48	4.8%	27	4.6%	8 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		6	6.0	4	7.2	26 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	22.9	1	*	* *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		705	37.0	807	58.4	30 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		200	10.5	91	6.6	17 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		99	5.2	74	5.3	46 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		56	2.9	45	3.2	42 *of* 76
-for delinquency		8	0.4	2	*	* *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		27	20.0	15	12.0	6 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	58.7	19 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	50	1.4%	75	2.2%	9 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		453	48.0%	463	68.9%	7 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		336	37.5%	399	59.6%	2 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	429	67.6%	583	74.2%	35 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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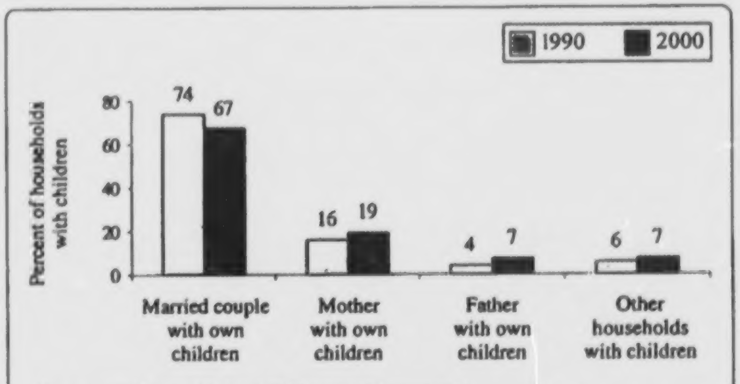
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Mason County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	25,537	28,274	10.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	6,711	6,849	2.1
-Percent total population	26.3	24.2	-7.8
-Percent minority children	4.7	9.7	106.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,785	1,537	-13.9
Ages 5-9	1,924	1,885	-2.0
Ages 10-14	1,935	2,137	10.4
Ages 15-17	1,067	1,290	20.9

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,571	2,438	-5.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	705	948	34.5
-Mother only	566	704	24.4
-Father only	139	244	75.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	193	250	29.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	6,396	95.3	6,186	90.3
☆ African American/Black	46	0.7	32	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	63	0.9	56	0.8
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	32	0.5	24	0.4
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	11	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	163	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	174	2.6	377	5.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	756	10.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	208	2.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	443	9.0%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,029	28.0%
-MIChild	78	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	31	1.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	7	13.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	14	4.7%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	767	15.0%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	83	12.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	2	*
☆ Property crime arrests	30	8.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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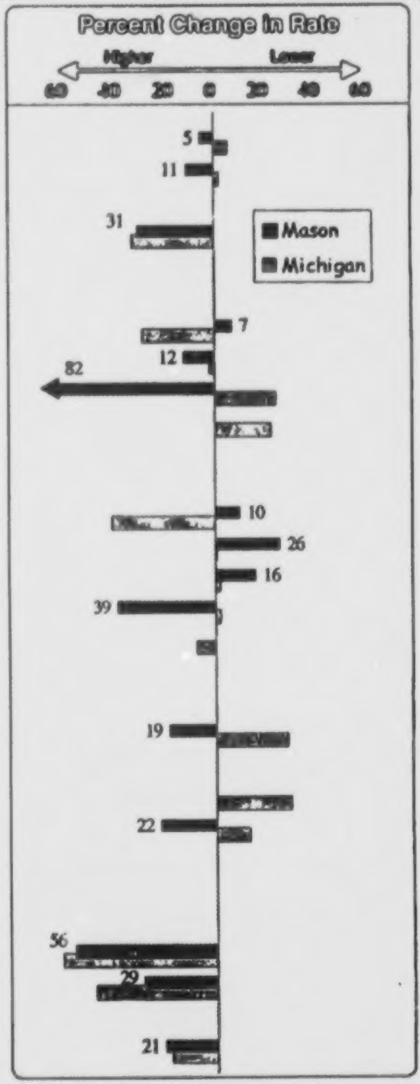
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Mason County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,379	20.2%	1,567	21.3%	*57 of 83*
~ages 5-17		905	18.4%	1,120	20.5%	*55 of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,342	26.9%	1,804	35.2%	*42 of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		36	10.1%	28	9.5%	*75 of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		22	6.2%	20	6.9%	*49 of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	5.6	3	10.3	*46 of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	** of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		423	63.3	390	56.9	*28 of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		87	13.0	66	9.6	*45 of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		40	6.0	35	5.0	*39 of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		16	2.4	23	3.3	*43 of 76*
-for delinquency		16	2.4	3	*	** of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		14	25.7	18	30.6	*64 of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	129.2	*40 of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	44	3.3%	64	4.0%	*37 of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		144	42.1%	212	65.8%	*11 of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		136	39.9%	178	51.6%	*30 of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	197	67.9%	235	82.2%	*7 of 82*



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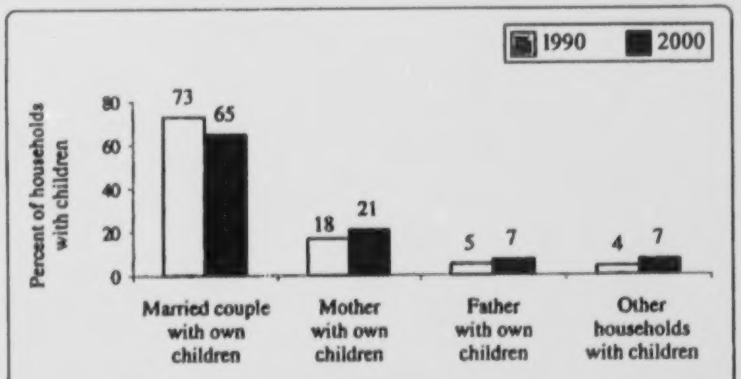
Mecosta County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	37,308	40,553	8.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	8,183	9,139	11.7
-Percent total population	21.9	22.5	2.7
-Percent minority children	5.2	10.3	99.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,294	2,431	6.0
Ages 5-9	2,285	2,493	9.1
Ages 10-14	2,303	2,626	14.0
Ages 15-17	1,301	1,589	22.1

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	3,036	3,023	-0.4
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	978	1,319	34.9
-Mother only	769	971	26.3
-Father only	209	348	66.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	151	315	108.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	7,761	94.8	8,197	89.7
☆ African American/Black	166	2.0	307	3.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	76	0.9	77	0.8
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	51	0.6	67	0.7
☆ Some other race	10	0.1	22	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	278	3.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	119	1.5	191	2.1

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,246	12.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	371	3.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	448	6.9%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,679	25.8%
-MIChild	72	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	365	12.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	6	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	67	14.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,079	15.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	152	16.6

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	15	3.6

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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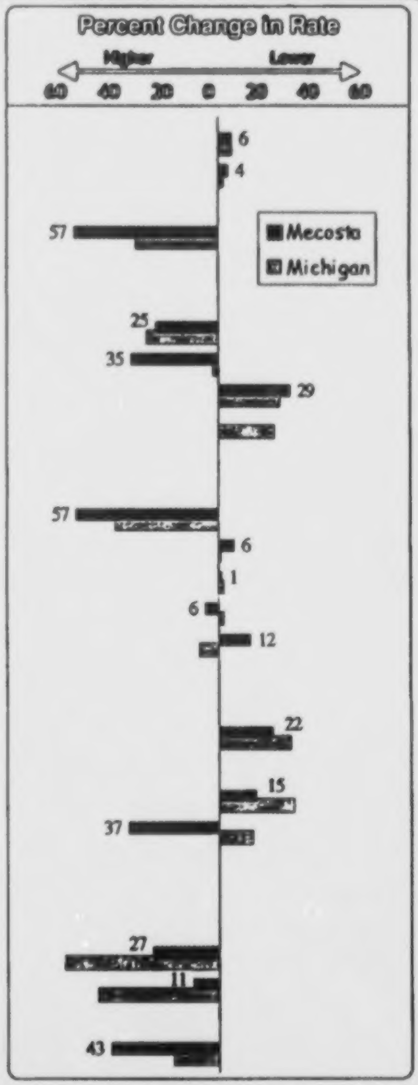
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Mecosta County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,025	24.7%	2,211	23.3%	67 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		1,321	22.9%	1,515	21.9%	62 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,613	28.2%	3,016	44.3%	71 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		37	8.0%	48	10.0%	76 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		23	4.9%	32	6.6%	37 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		6	13.7	5	9.8	42 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	57.0	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		586	58.9	843	92.2	71 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		64	6.4	55	6.0	15 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		46	4.6	41	4.5	34 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		26	2.6	25	2.7	36 *of 76*
–for delinquency		13	1.3	10	1.1	30 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	25.5	16	19.9	38 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	52.7	2	45.0	12 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	55	3.4%	89	4.7%	56 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		160	44.3%	267	56.2%	41 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		157	38.3%	186	42.4%	67 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	190	47.7%	268	68.4%	65 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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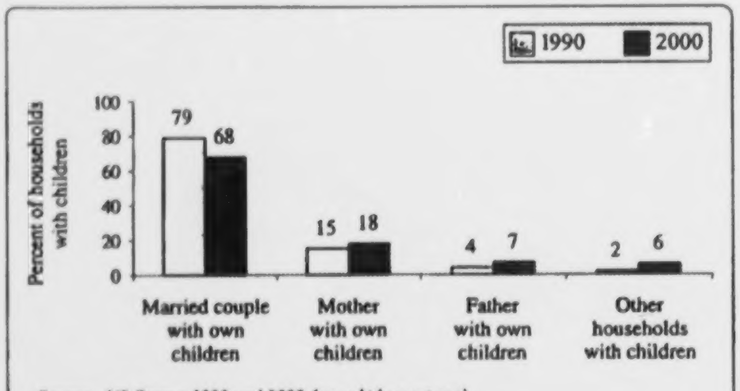
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Menominee County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	24,920	25,326	1.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	6,589	6,066	-7.9
-Percent total population	26.4	24.0	-9.4
-Percent minority children	3.3	7.8	136.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,579	1,481	-6.2
Ages 5-9	1,919	1,589	-17.2
Ages 10-14	1,997	1,822	-8.8
Ages 15-17	1,094	1,174	7.3

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,714	2,208	-18.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	633	835	31.9
-Mother only	499	601	20.4
-Father only	134	234	74.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	85	208	144.7



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	6,371	96.7	5,592	92.2
☆ African American/Black	2	0.0	8	0.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	162	2.5	218	3.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	31	0.5	20	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	5	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	124	2.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	23	0.3	99	1.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	456	7.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	147	2.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	241	5.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,241	19.3%
-MIChild	51	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	178	10.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	7	14.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	4	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	595	14.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	40	6.6

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	3	*
☆ Property crime arrests	16	5.3

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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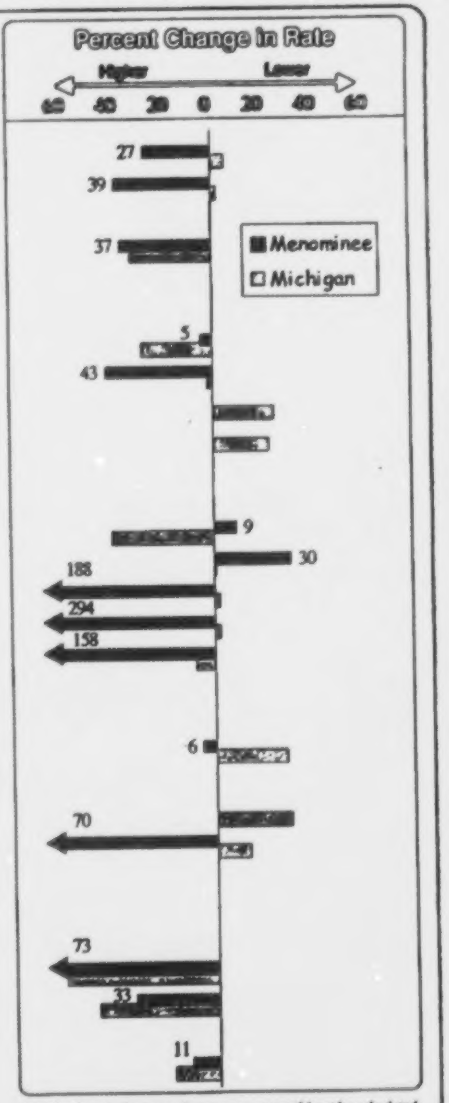
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Menominee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		849	12.6%	1,038	16.0%	27 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		556	11.1%	766	15.4%	25 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,176	26.2%	1,411	35.9%	48 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		13	5.1%	14	5.3%	48 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		12	4.7%	18	6.7%	40 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	7.8	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		308	47.6	263	43.4	13 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		49	7.6	32	5.3	12 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		18	2.7	48	7.9	68 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		7	1.0	24	4.0	51 *of 76*
-for delinquency		8	1.3	20	3.3	53 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	17.1	9	18.1	29 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	148.8	42 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	32	2.7%	63	4.6%	53 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		126	36.8%	166	63.8%	19 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		126	40.5%	164	53.9%	20 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	211	68.7%	229	76.3%	22 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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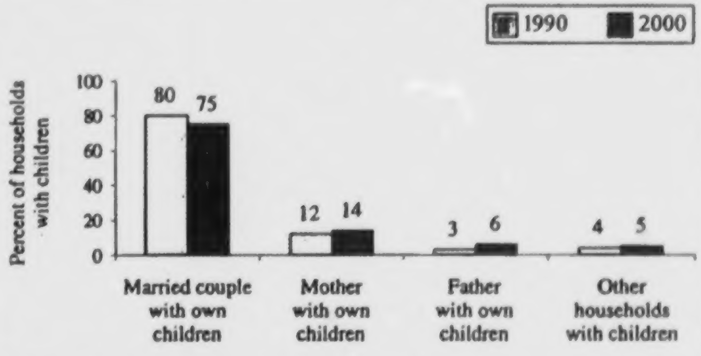
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Midland County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	75,651	82,874	9.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	20,708	22,261	7.5
-Percent total population	27.4	26.9	-1.9
-Percent minority children	5.0	7.3	46.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	5,697	5,348	-6.1
Ages 5-9	5,911	6,446	9.1
Ages 10-14	5,745	6,657	15.9
Ages 15-17	3,355	3,810	13.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	8,743	8,753	0.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,674	2,319	38.5
-Mother only	1,352	1,671	23.6
-Father only	322	648	101.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	466	536	15.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	19,675	95.0	20,637	92.7
☆ African American/Black	228	1.1	237	1.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	107	0.5	103	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	260	1.3	347	1.6
☆ Some other race	15	0.1	39	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	386	1.7
☆ Hispanic (any race)	423	2.0	512	2.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,230	5.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	406	1.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	590	3.9%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,657	15.5%
-MIChild	165	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	218	3.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	24	14.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	73	7.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,141	14.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	161	7.2

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	8	0.8
☆ Property crime arrests	39	3.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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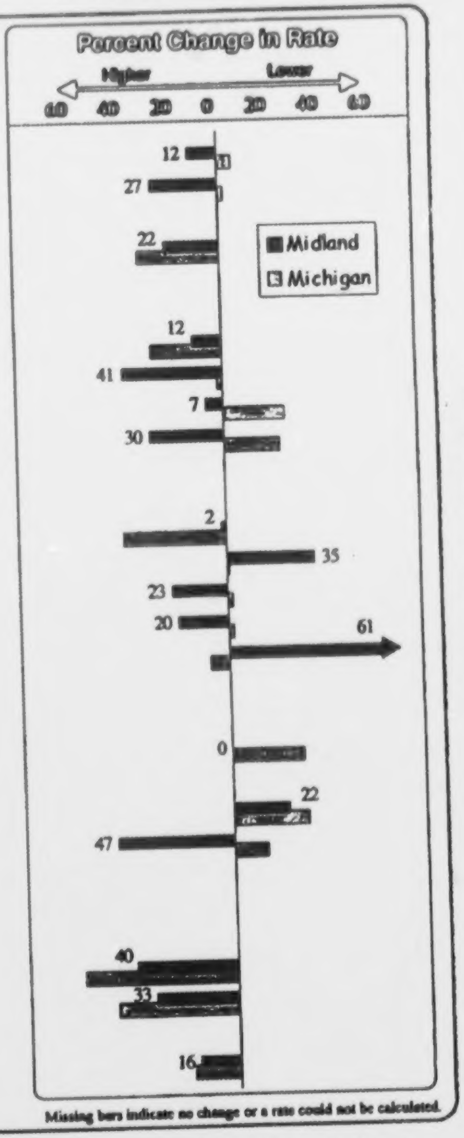
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Midland County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,428	11.6%	2,868	13.0%	13 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,509	10.2%	2,096	13.0%	15 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,084	16.8%	2,964	20.5%	10 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		28	2.4%	27	2.6%	6 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		61	5.2%	75	7.3%	59 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		9	8.0	9	8.5	37 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	20.6	5	26.7	23 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,214	58.4	1,324	59.5	33 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		256	12.3	179	8.0	28 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		103	5.0	135	6.1	50 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		72	3.4	92	4.1	54 *of 76*
-for delinquency		13	0.6	5	0.2	1 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	14.7	27	14.8	10 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	64.8	3	50.2	15 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	122	3.2%	206	4.7%	54 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		463	49.9%	738	70.1%	5 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		429	45.2%	617	60.1%	1 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	528	71.5%	730	82.9%	4 *of 82*



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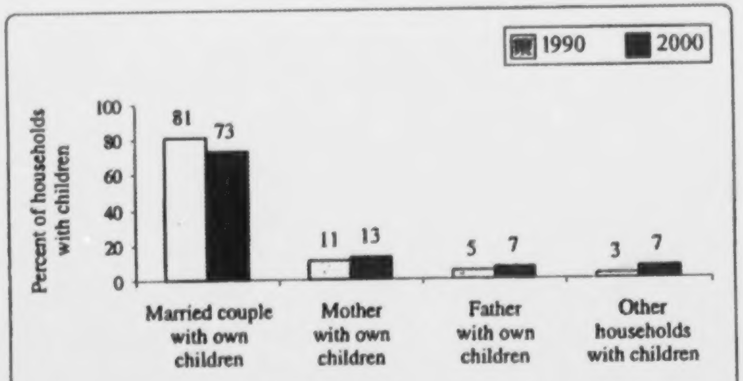
Missaukee County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	12,147	14,478	19.2
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	3,603	3,921	8.8
-Percent total population	29.7	27.1	-8.7
-Percent minority children	2.1	4.2	104.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	937	923	-1.5
Ages 5-9	1,135	1,069	-5.8
Ages 10-14	1,006	1,187	18.0
Ages 15-17	525	742	41.3

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,395	1,448	3.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	270	404	49.6
-Mother only	186	264	41.9
-Father only	84	140	66.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	57	138	142.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	3,529	97.9	3,756	95.8
☆ African American/Black	0	0	9	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	0.8	29	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.3	11	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	5	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	54	1.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	36	1.0	57	1.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	0	*
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	0	*
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	216	7.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	32	0.8%
-MIChild	58	1.4%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	26	2.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	6	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	7	4.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	241	9.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	1	*

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	16	8.3

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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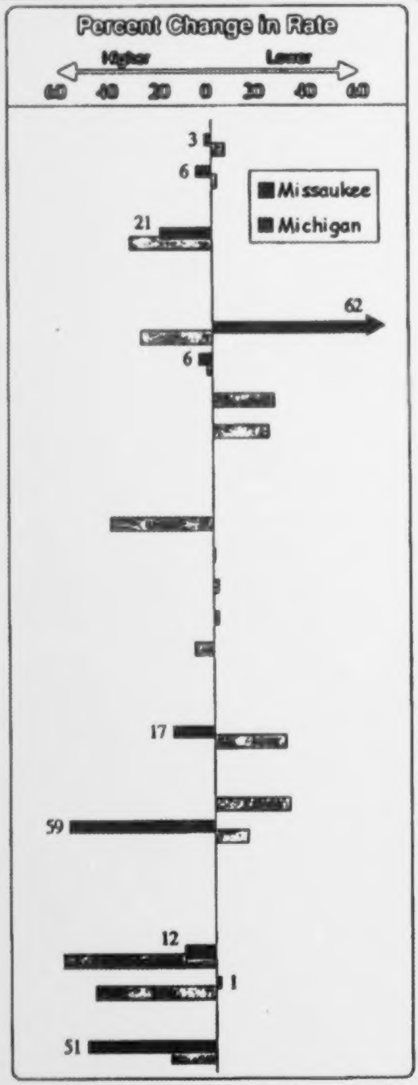
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Missaukee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		741	20.4%	875	21.0%	54 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		511	19.7%	644	20.9%	58 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	656	34.2%	998	41.4%	62 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		7	4.2%	3	1.6%	2 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		10	5.8%	10	6.1%	22 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	16.0	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		208	58.3	1	*	* *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		57	16.0	1	*	* *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		30	8.5	*	*	* *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		22	6.0	0	*	* *of 76*
-for delinquency		3	*	0	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	27.1	9	31.6	66 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	15	2.9%	34	4.5%	51 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		65	39.4%	74	44.3%	76 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		61	41.8%	68	41.5%	71 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	87	56.1%	96	85.0%	1 *of 82*



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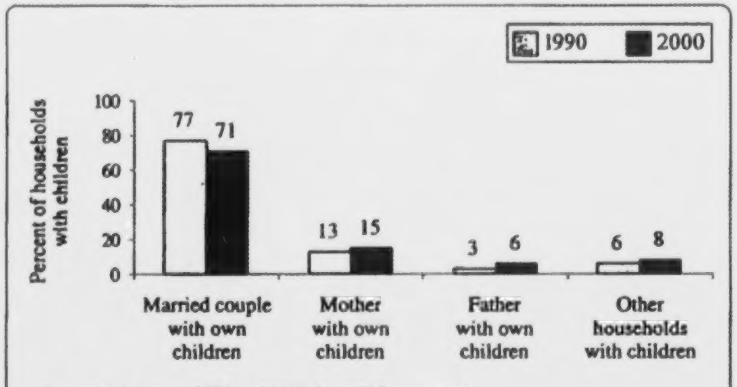
Monroe County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	133,600	145,945	9.2
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	38,244	39,993	4.6
-Percent total population	28.6	27.4	-4.3
-Percent minority children	5.2	8.4	61.0
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	10,226	9,683	-5.3
Ages 5-9	10,661	11,126	4.4
Ages 10-14	10,906	12,095	10.9
Ages 15-17	6,451	7,089	9.9

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	15,301	14,902	-2.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	3,334	4,447	33.4
-Mother only	2,673	3,190	19.3
-Father only	661	1,257	90.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,246	1,656	32.9



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	36,257	94.8	36,648	91.6
☆ African American/Black	796	2.1	928	2.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	144	0.4	116	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	226	0.6	218	0.5
☆ Some other race	19	0.0	55	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	808	2.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	802	2.1	1,220	3.1

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,850	4.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	874	2.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	794	2.8%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	5,123	12.2%
-MIChild	217	0.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	902	7.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	65	21.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	108	6.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,996	16.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	282	7.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	11	0.6
☆ Property crime arrests	73	3.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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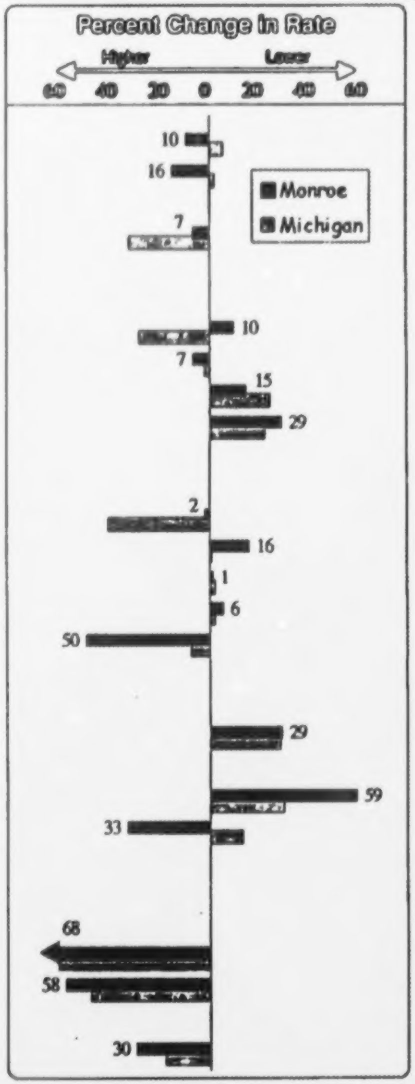
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Monroe County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,962	10.2%	4,605	11.2%	*7 of 83*
~ages 5-17		2,502	9.0%	3,175	10.4%	*7 of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	3,393	16.2%	4,263	17.3%	*4 of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		84	4.7%	74	4.2%	*35 of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		109	6.1%	114	6.5%	*32 of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		10	5.6	8	4.7	*6 of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	22.5	5	15.8	*3 of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,622	42.6	1,738	43.5	*14 of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		294	7.7	260	6.5	*16 of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		150	3.9	156	3.9	*25 of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		80	2.1	79	2.0	*22 of 76*
–for delinquency		16	0.4	25	0.6	*15 of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		77	24.3	60	17.2	*21 of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		9	82.0	4	33.3	*4 of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	294	4.4%	433	5.8%	*69 of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		588	34.4%	1,023	57.9%	*32 of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		538	31.6%	901	50.0%	*35 of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	578	53.3%	1,090	69.2%	*61 of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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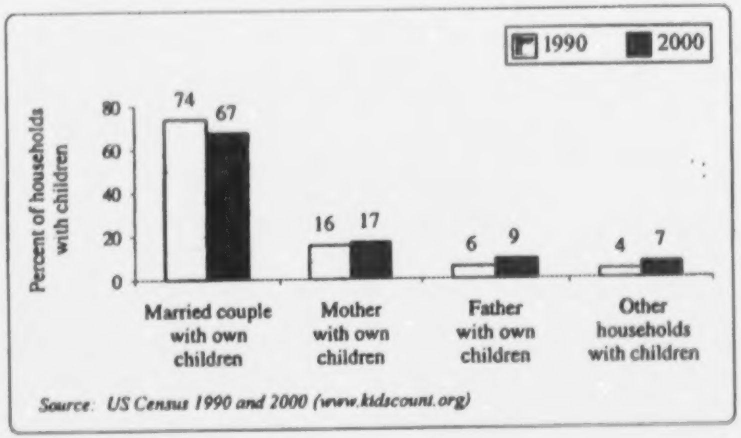
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Montcalm County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	53,059	61,266	15.5
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	15,201	16,580	9.1
-Percent total population	28.6	27.1	-5.5
-Percent minority children	4.1	6.7	63.7
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	4,105	3,996	-2.7
Ages 5-9	4,353	4,702	8.0
Ages 10-14	4,188	4,867	16.2
Ages 15-17	2,555	3,015	18.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	5,709	5,635	-1.3
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,702	2,162	27.0
-Mother only	1,242	1,440	15.9
-Father only	460	722	57.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	277	632	128.2



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	14,577	95.9	15,466	93.3
☆ African American/Black	35	0.2	78	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	119	0.8	99	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	74	0.5	61	0.4
☆ Some other race	7	0.0	8	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	305	1.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	389	2.6	563	3.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,213	7.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	431	2.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	454	3.8%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,655	21.0%
-MIChild	207	1.2%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	595	11.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	28	22.0

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	41	5.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	2,273	15.9%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	240	14.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	15	1.9
☆ Property crime arrests	81	10.3

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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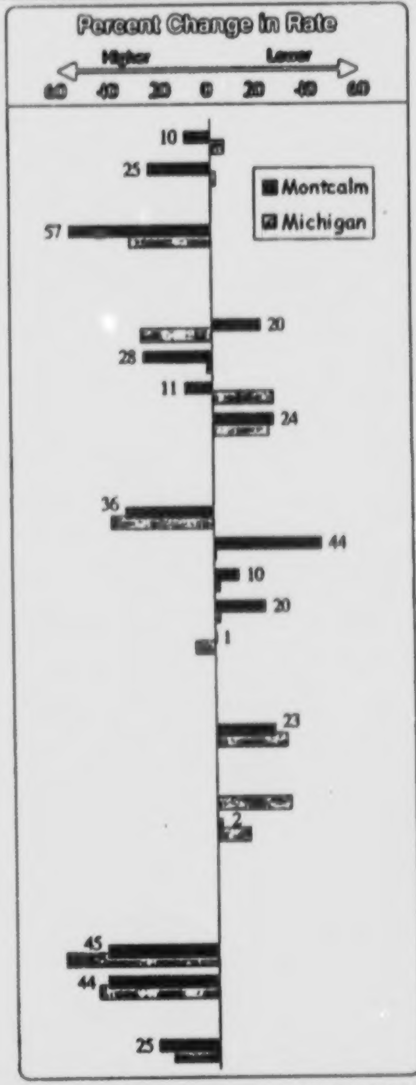
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Montcalm County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,574	16.7%	3,209	18.4%	39 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		1,687	15.4%	2,477	19.3%	49 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,676	22.4%	4,952	35.2%	43 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		68	8.0%	54	6.4%	62 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		44	5.1%	55	6.6%	36 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		7	8.2	8	9.2	40 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	50.4	5	38.1	37 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		635	42.1	947	57.1	29 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		134	8.9	83	5.0	11 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		65	4.3	64	3.8	24 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		39	2.6	35	2.1	24 *of 76*
–for delinquency		11	0.7	12	0.7	17 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		44	37.7	39	28.9	62 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	5	119.4	38 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	164	4.8%	177	4.7%	58 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		318	32.6%	453	47.2%	72 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		281	30.5%	400	44.1%	60 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	317	55.1%	494	68.7%	64 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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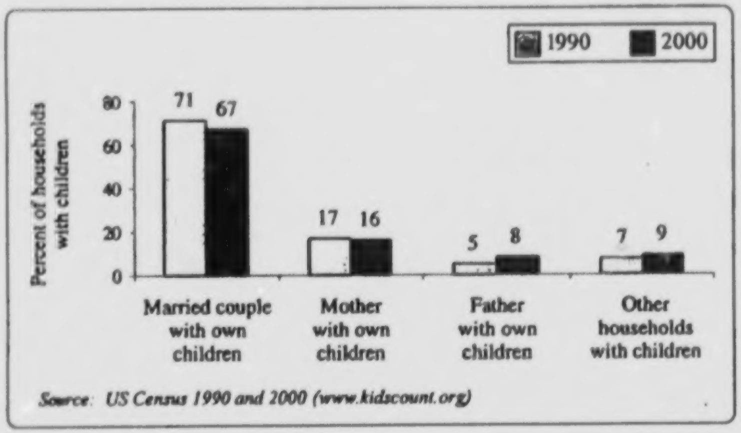
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Montmorency County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	8,936	10,315	15.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,100	2,093	-0.3
-Percent total population	23.5	20.3	-13.7
-Percent minority children	2.5	3.0	19.3
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	520	456	-12.3
Ages 5-9	617	536	-13.1
Ages 10-14	619	644	4.0
Ages 15-17	344	457	32.8

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	755	740	-2.0
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	235	263	11.9
-Mother only	184	177	-3.8
-Father only	51	86	68.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	71	97	36.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	2,047	97.5	2,030	97.0
☆ African American/Black	0	0	13	0.6
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	0.8	4	0.2
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.2	2	0.1
☆ Some other race	2	0.1	0	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	19	0.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	29	1.4	25	1.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	315	14.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	91	4.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	102	6.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	733	33.1%
-MIChild	34	1.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	30	4.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	4	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	137	12.3%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	25	11.9

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	5	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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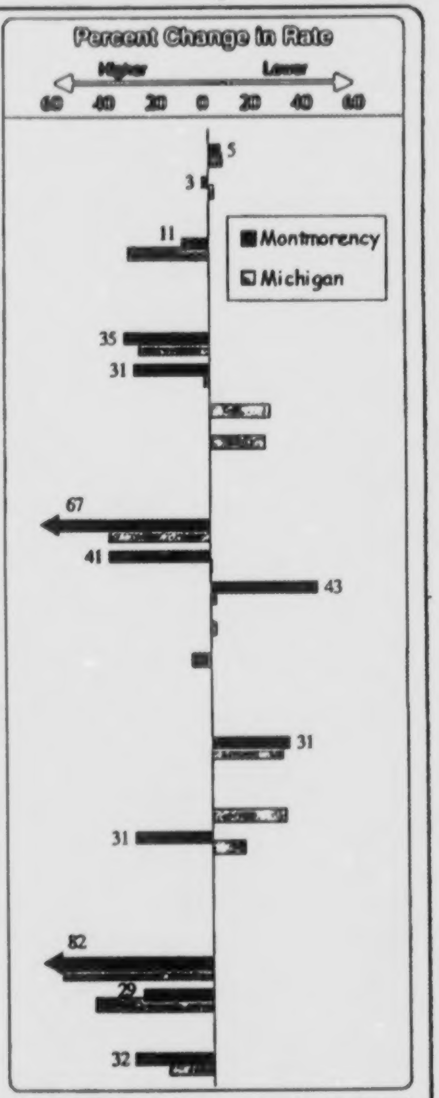
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Montmorency County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		591	28.2%	632	26.9%	77 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		401	26.3%	478	27.0%	78 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	480	40.0%	477	44.5%	72 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		2	2.4%	3	3.2%	14 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		4	4.4%	5	5.8%	19 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		104	49.8	174	83.1	60 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		12	5.8	17	8.1	29 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		11	5.3	6	3.0	12 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		6	2.8	3	*	* *of 76*
–for delinquency		3	*	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	27.2	4	18.7	32 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	12	3.4%	16	4.4%	49 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		29	30.9%	37	56.1%	42 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		28	32.2%	39	41.5%	70 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	37	50.7%	53	67.1%	71 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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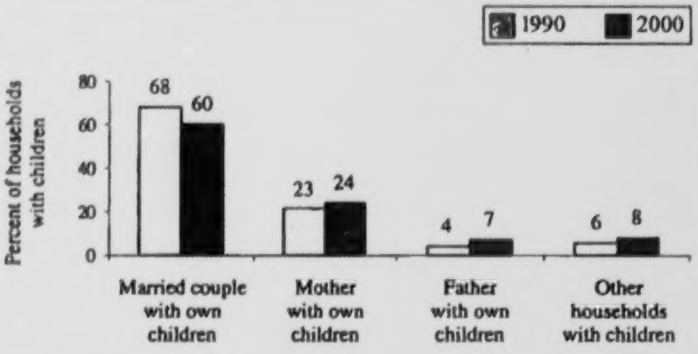
Muskegon County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	158,983	170,200	7.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	44,664	46,878	5.0
-Percent total population	28.1	27.5	-2.0
-Percent minority children	22.5	27.7	23.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	12,854	11,675	-9.2
Ages 5-9	12,930	13,307	2.9
Ages 10-14	12,082	13,783	14.1
Ages 15-17	6,798	8,113	19.3

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	15,400	14,448	-6.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	5,992	7,453	24.4
-Mother only	5,197	5,790	11.4
-Father only	795	1,663	109.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,281	2,010	56.9



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	34,612	77.5	33,884	72.3
☆ African American/Black	7,796	17.5	8,321	17.8
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	447	1.0	339	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	230	0.5	259	0.6
☆ Some other race	65	0.1	77	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	1,420	3.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,514	3.4	2,578	5.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	7,167	14.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	3,845	7.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	2,851	8.6%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	13,994	28.4%
-MIChild	322	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,653	11.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	62	17.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	99	4.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	5,342	15.0%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	788	16.8

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	78	3.6
☆ Property crime arrests	362	16.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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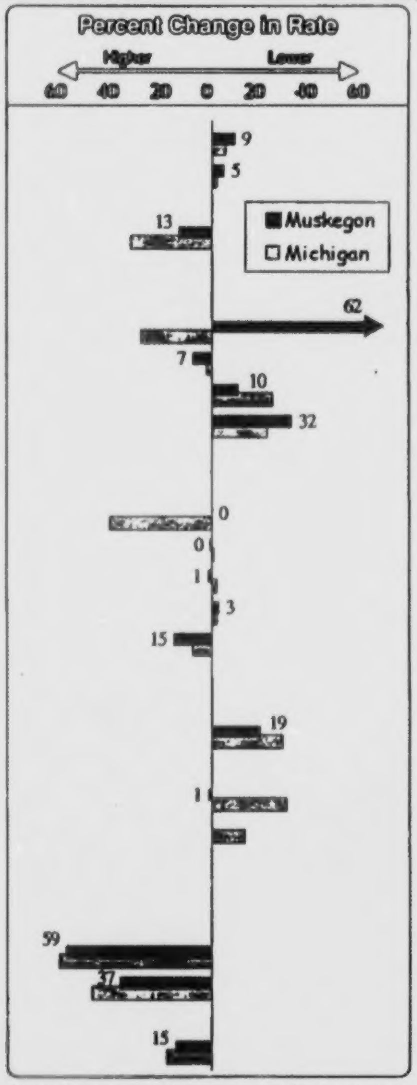
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Muskegon County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		10,875	24.0%	10,375	21.9%	60 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		6,903	21.9%	7,127	20.8%	57 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	10,120	35.2%	13,029	39.7%	58 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		481	17.7%	157	6.7%	63 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		198	7.3%	186	7.9%	72 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		30	11.2	24	10.0	45 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		14	39.6	10	27.0	24 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		2,361	52.8	2,484	53.0	24 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		496	11.1	522	11.1	52 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		326	7.3	345	7.4	64 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		248	5.5	254	5.4	66 *of 76*
–for delinquency		43	1.0	52	1.1	28 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		171	51.0	141	41.2	80 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	62.3	7	63.0	23 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	*	*	293	3.6%	30 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		741	33.3%	1,199	52.9%	57 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		643	30.4%	915	41.6%	69 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	954	58.6%	1,233	67.3%	69 *of 82*



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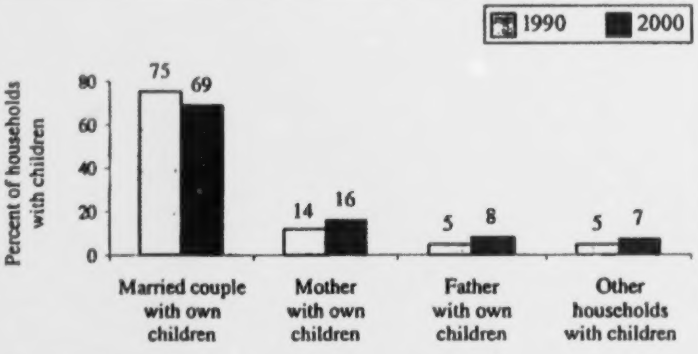
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Newaygo County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	38,202	47,874	25.3
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	11,292	13,933	23.4
-Percent total population	29.6	29.1	-1.5
-Percent minority children	6.5	10.4	60.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,199	3,285	2.7
Ages 5-9	3,244	3,884	19.7
Ages 10-14	3,102	4,365	40.7
Ages 15-17	1,747	2,399	37.3

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,192	4,638	10.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,100	1,560	41.8
-Mother only	796	1,054	32.4
-Father only	304	506	66.4
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	303	500	65.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	10,559	93.5	12,485	89.6
☆ African American/Black	132	1.2	159	1.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	87	0.8	96	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	45	0.4	61	0.4
☆ Some other race	8	0.1	20	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	246	1.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	461	4.1	866	6.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,213	8.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	422	2.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	397	4.2%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,166	21.7%
-MIChild	161	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	259	6.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	13	12.7

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	35	5.6%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,641	16.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]*	147	10.6

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	6	0.9
☆ Property crime arrests	71	10.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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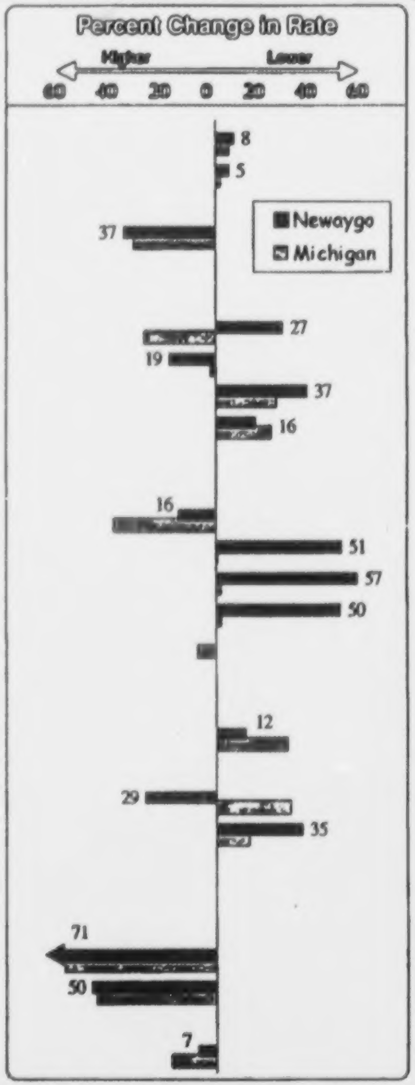
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Newaygo County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,377	20.8%	2,632	19.2%	46 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,601	20.1%	1,886	19.0%	46 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,203	26.8%	3,699	36.8%	51 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		51	7.7%	36	5.6%	51 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		36	5.4%	41	6.4%	29 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		5	7.5	3	4.7	5 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	33.2	3	28.0	25 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		892	79.7	1,283	92.1	70 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		200	17.9	123	8.8	37 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		92	8.2	49	3.5	20 *of 79*
~for abuse or neglect		43	3.9	27	1.9	19 *of 76*
~for delinquency		21	1.8	4	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	35.2	31	31.0	65 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	76.7	3	98.7	35 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	97	4.5%	73	2.9%	21 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		185	33.1%	385	56.6%	38 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		169	30.8%	305	46.1%	49 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	295	68.3%	390	73.3%	43 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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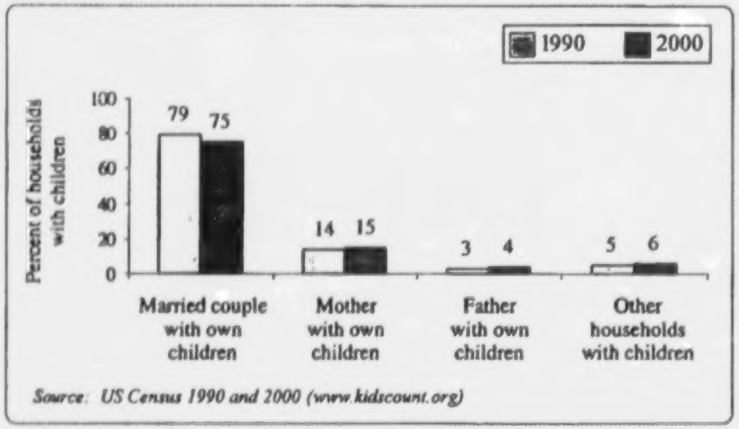
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Oakland County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	1,083,592	1,194,156	10.2
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	268,058	300,760	12.2
-Percent total population	24.7	25.2	1.8
-Percent minority children	15.1	22.7	50.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	78,224	80,367	2.7
Ages 5-9	75,088	86,326	15.0
Ages 10-14	71,220	85,498	20.0
Ages 15-17	43,526	48,569	11.6

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	114,594	121,170	5.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	24,318	31,528	29.6
-Mother only	19,993	24,539	22.7
-Father only	4,325	6,989	61.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	6,905	9,686	40.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
☆ White	227,505	84.9	232,472	77.3
☆ African American/Black	23,864	8.9	34,413	11.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,078	0.4	758	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	8,248	3.1	13,729	4.6
☆ Some other race	369	0.1	745	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	8,282	2.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	6,994	2.6	10,361	3.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	11,643	3.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	5,334	1.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	5,123	2.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	30,880	9.8%
-MIChild	1,628	0.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	5,546	6.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	457	20.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	1,454	9.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	21,952	11.3%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	1,379	4.6

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	144	1.1
☆ Property crime arrests	1,336	10.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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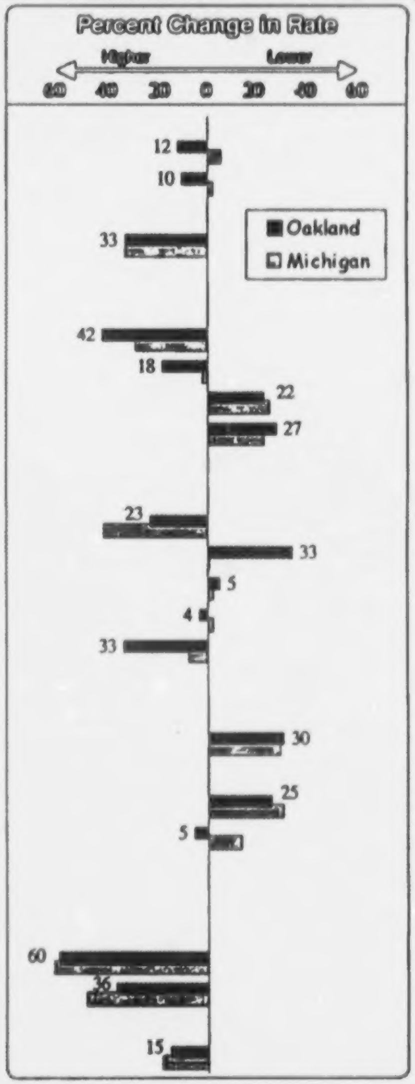
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Oakland County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		23,254	8.6%	27,784	9.6%	5 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		14,479	7.7%	17,721	8.5%	4 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	18,169	11.4%	28,936	15.2%	3 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		735	4.4%	998	6.3%	61 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		999	6.0%	1,125	7.1%	52 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		130	7.8	96	6.1	16 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		48	23.0	39	16.8	6 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		8,123	30.4	11,268	37.5	9 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		1,765	6.6	1,326	4.4	6 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		776	2.9	831	2.8	10 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		395	1.5	461	1.5	10 *of 76*
-for delinquency		105	0.4	157	0.5	8 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		373	17.7	282	12.4	7 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		35	49.4	27	37.1	7 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	1,644	3.7%	1,961	3.9%	36 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		5,084	43.6%	9,426	69.6%	6 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		4,773	42.5%	7,540	58.0%	7 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	4,229	65.6%	6,987	75.5%	28 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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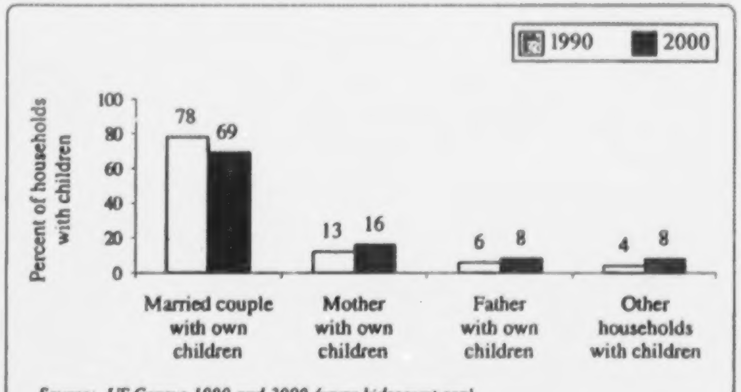
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Oceana County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	22,454	26,873	19.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	6,642	7,574	14.0
-Percent total population	29.6	28.2	-4.7
-Percent minority children	12.4	21.8	76.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,769	1,733	-2.0
Ages 5-9	1,935	2,004	3.6
Ages 10-14	1,883	2,303	22.3
Ages 15-17	1,055	1,534	45.4

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,535	2,467	-2.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	611	855	39.9
-Mother only	431	584	35.5
-Father only	180	271	50.6
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	122	274	124.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	5,820	87.6	5,922	78.2
☆ African American/Black	16	0.2	33	0.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	81	1.2	82	1.1
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.4	32	0.4
☆ Some other race	10	0.2	2	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	115	1.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	691	10.4	1,388	18.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	917	11.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	365	4.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	347	6.9%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,237	28.1%
-MIChild	84	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	93	4.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	7	13.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	11	3.2%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	722	17.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	104	13.7

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	13	3.4

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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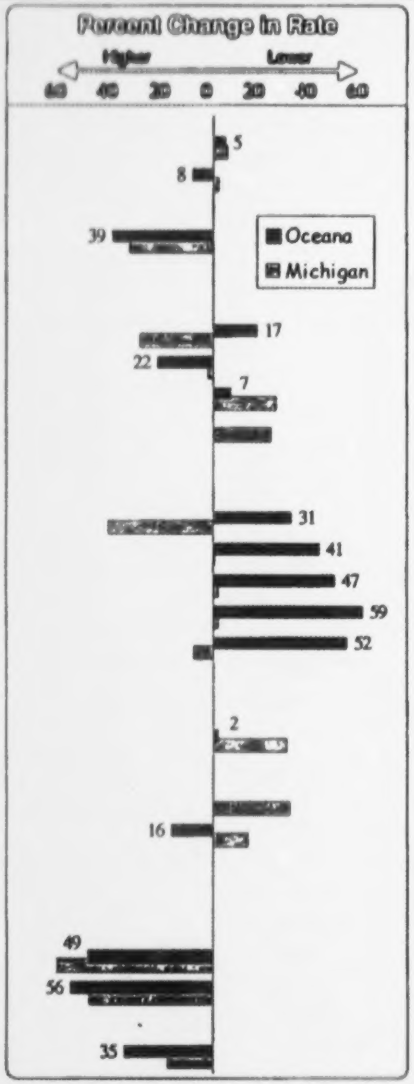
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Oceana County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,778	26.5%	1,869	25.2%	73 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		1,153	23.9%	1,416	25.9%	76 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,237	34.0%	1,881	47.4%	79 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		38	10.6%	30	8.8%	74 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		17	4.6%	19	5.7%	18 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	8.3	3	7.8	30 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		687	104.5	546	72.1	47 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		126	19.2	85	11.2	54 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		38	5.8	23	3.0	13 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		20	3.0	9	1.2	6 *of 76*
–for delinquency		11	1.6	6	0.8	19 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		18	34.2	20	33.6	71 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	26	2.8%	38	3.3%	26 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		87	33.9%	118	50.4%	63 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		83	35.3%	136	55.1%	11 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	88	48.6%	157	65.4%	73 *of 82*



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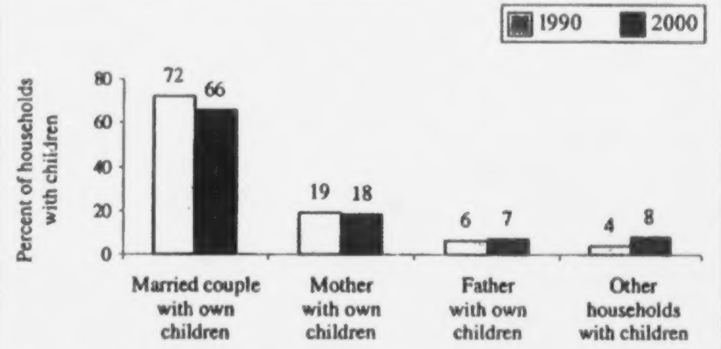
*¹All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. ²A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ogemaw County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	18,681	21,645	15.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	4,925	5,088	3.3
-Percent total population	26.4	23.5	-10.8
-Percent minority children	2.3	5.4	133.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,259	1,119	-11.1
Ages 5-9	1,428	1,423	-0.4
Ages 10-14	1,426	1,550	8.7
Ages 15-17	812	996	22.7

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,790	1,721	-3.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	611	674	10.3
-Mother only	468	482	3.0
-Father only	143	192	34.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	93	220	136.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	4,810	97.7	4,811	94.6
☆ African American/Black	11	0.2	17	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	39	0.8	29	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0.1	26	0.5
☆ Some other race	1	0.0	3	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	95	1.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	57	1.2	107	2.1

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	749	14.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	213	4.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	358	9.5%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,803	33.7%
-MIChild	69	1.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	63	4.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	7	16.0

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	13	5.6%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	305	11.0%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	53	10.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	38	14.9

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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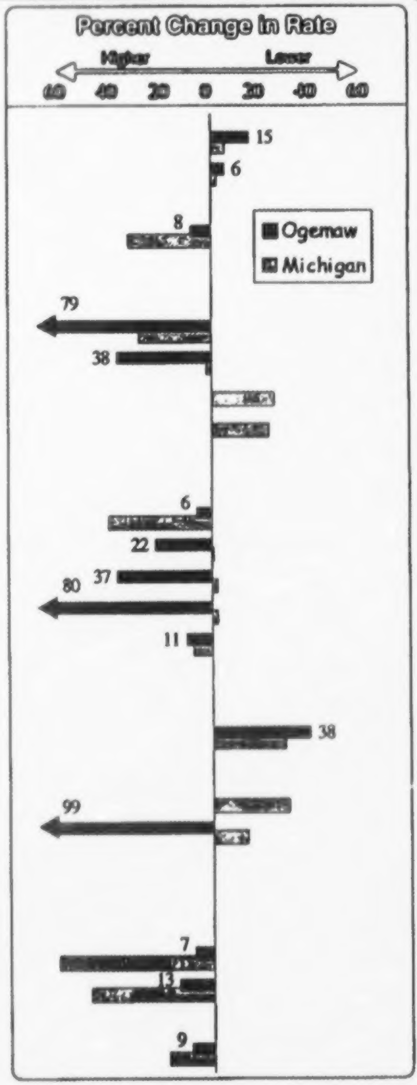
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ogemaw County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,587	31.6%	1,506	26.8%	76 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,050	28.6%	1,139	27.0%	78 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,035	39.1%	1,139	42.3%	66 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		9	3.1%	13	5.5%	50 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		13	4.7%	15	6.4%	30 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	2	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		390	79.6	430	84.5	61 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		81	16.5	103	20.2	77 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		36	7.3	51	10.0	75 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		15	3.1	29	5.6	69 *of 76*
-for delinquency		14	2.8	16	3.0	51 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		12	29.0	9	18.0	28 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	24	3.1%	59	6.2%	76 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		86	40.2%	92	43.2%	78 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		69	40.1%	86	45.5%	50 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	81	59.1%	136	64.5%	75 *of 82*



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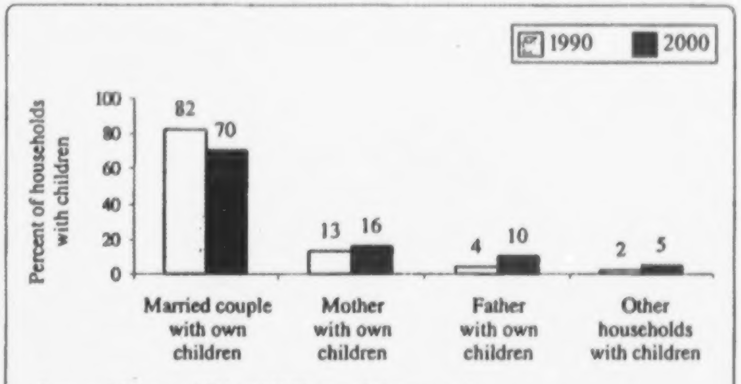
[3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ontonagon County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	8,854	7,818	-11.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,109	1,577	-25.2
–Percent total population	23.8	20.2	-15.3
–Percent minority children	3.1	6.2	101.6
–Age groups			
Ages 0-4	536	341	-36.4
Ages 5-9	535	398	-25.6
Ages 10-14	611	505	-17.3
Ages 15-17	427	333	-22.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	924	596	-35.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	186	218	17.2
–Mother only	143	134	-6.3
–Father only	43	84	95.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	23	41	78.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	2,044	96.9	1,479	93.8
☆ African American/Black	1	0.0	1	0.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	37	1.8	25	1.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.4	5	0.3
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	2	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	36	2.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	18	0.9	29	1.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	158	9.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	62	3.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	59	5.3%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
–Medicaid	485	29.5%
–MIChild	20	1.2%
☆ Children...		
–tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	36	7.5%
–hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	1	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	169	13.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	22	14.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	8	9.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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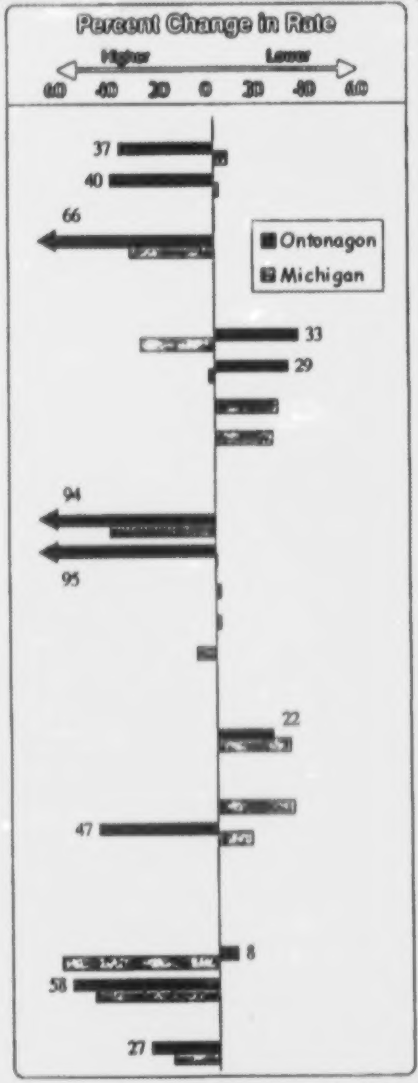
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ontonagon County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		354	16.4%	412	22.4%	62 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		247	15.7%	305	22.0%	63 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	439	28.6%	557	47.4%	78 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		6	6.3%	3	4.2%	36 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		6	5.9%	3	4.2%	3 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		75	36.6	112	71.0	46 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		22	10.7	33	20.9	78 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		11	5.5	5	*	* *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		4	*	1	*	* *of 76*
-for delinquency		6	3.1	4	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		3	16.8	2	13.2	8 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	6	1.2%	7	1.7%	3 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		42	42.4%	29	39.2%	81 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		32	30.2%	39	47.6%	42 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	57	53.3%	62	67.4%	68 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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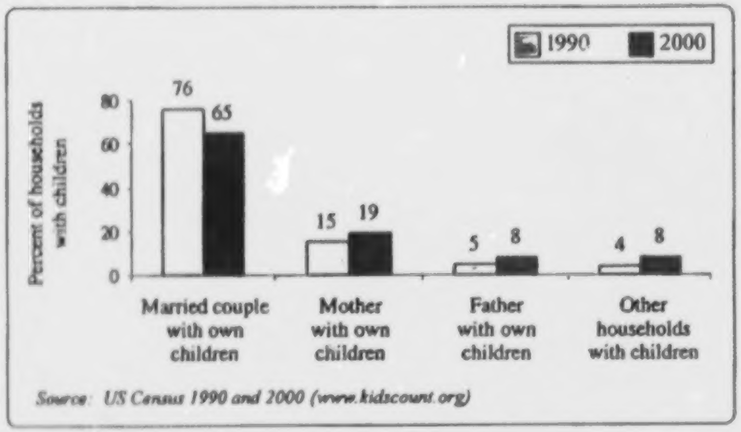
*[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Osceola County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	20,146	23,197	15.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	5,973	6,296	5.4
-Percent total population	29.6	27.1	-8.5
-Percent minority children	2.7	4.9	79.3
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,525	1,428	-6.4
Ages 5-9	1,713	1,702	-0.6
Ages 10-14	1,711	1,952	14.1
Ages 15-17	1,024	1,214	18.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,188	2,059	-5.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	575	854	48.5
-Mother only	423	599	41.6
-Father only	152	255	67.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	103	248	140.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	5,810	97.3	5,988	95.1
☆ African American/Black	26	0.4	33	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	0.6	40	0.6
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	31	0.5	22	0.3
☆ Some other race	3	0.1	1	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	112	1.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	65	1.1	100	1.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	725	10.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	244	3.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	301	6.9%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,776	26.6%
-MIChild	37	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	175	9.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	10	19.5

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	30	11.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	735	13.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	69	11.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	7	2.2
☆ Property crime arrests	30	9.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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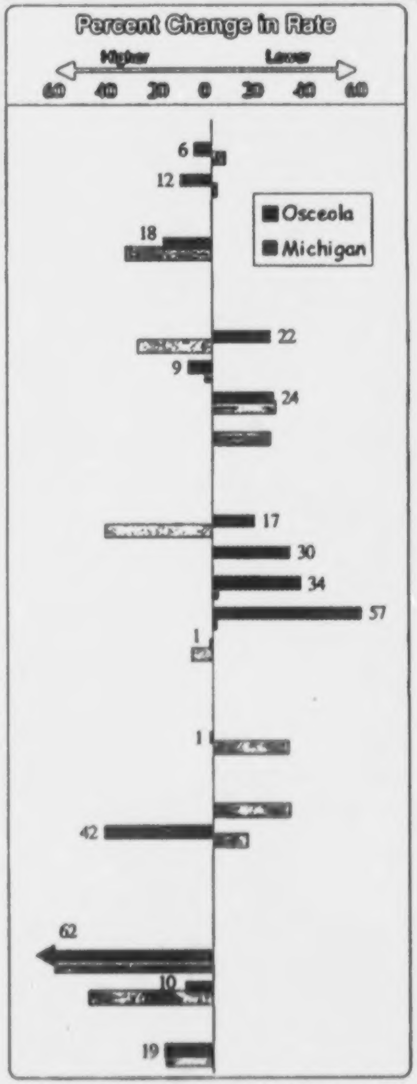
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Osceola County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,294	21.7%	1,500	23.1%	65 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		893	20.8%	1,133	23.3%	70 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,885	36.1%	2,391	42.6%	68 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		24	8.0%	17	6.2%	59 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		18	5.8%	18	6.3%	27 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	10.9	2	8.4	35 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	3	60.2	45 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		344	58.5	307	48.8	18 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		57	9.7	43	6.8	22 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		47	8.0	33	5.3	44 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		24	4.0	11	1.7	17 *of 76*
–for delinquency		13	2.1	14	2.1	44 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		13	25.9	14	26.1	54 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	129.8	2	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	57	4.1%	96	5.9%	70 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		127	33.2%	205	53.9%	54 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		127	38.5%	152	42.5%	66 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	176	59.9%	250	71.0%	54 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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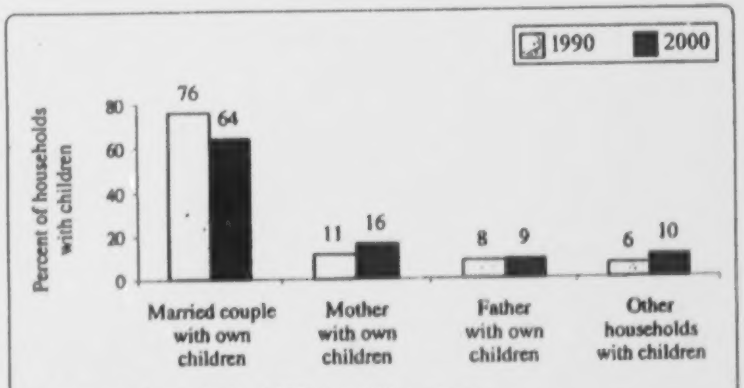
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Oscoda County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	7,842	9,418	20.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	1,886	2,197	16.5
-Percent total population	24.0	23.3	-3.0
-Percent minority children	2.5	3.6	42.5
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	534	488	-8.6
Ages 5-9	574	584	1.7
Ages 10-14	495	663	33.9
Ages 15-17	283	462	63.3

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	693	711	2.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	173	282	63.0
-Mother only	102	182	78.4
-Father only	71	100	40.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	51	114	123.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	1,839	97.5	2,119	96.4
☆ African American/Black	0	0	0	0.0
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	1.0	19	0.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.2	0	0.0
☆ Some other race	2	0.1	0	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	24	1.1
☆ Hispanic (any race)	23	1.2	35	1.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	361	15.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	139	6.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	101	6.8%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	771	33.3%
-MIChild	53	2.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	21	3.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	•

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	6	•
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	234	16.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	38	17.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	•
☆ Property crime arrests	5	•

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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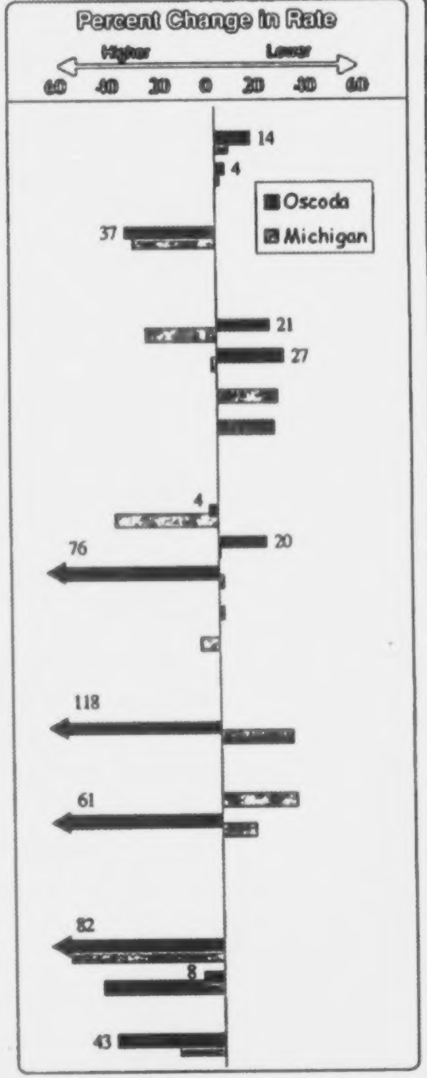
[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). •Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Oscoda County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		615	32.5%	592	27.8%	79 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		407	30.9%	454	29.6%	81 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	299	34.5%	635	47.2%	77 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		10	9.6%	7	7.5%	67 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		6	6.1%	4	4.4%	5 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	0	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		130	69.7	159	72.4	48 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		19	10.2	18	8.2	30 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		7	3.6	14	6.4	55 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		4	*	11	5.0	65 *of 76*
-for delinquency		1	*	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		3	19.8	7	43.0	81 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	11	3.6%	24	5.8%	67 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		34	30.6%	53	55.8%	43 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		35	42.7%	49	46.2%	47 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	33	50.8%	72	72.7%	45 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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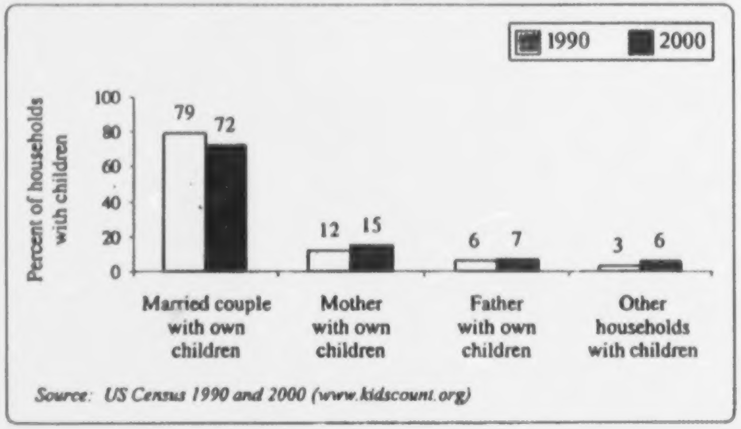
Otsego County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	17,957	23,301	29.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	5,118	6,237	21.9
-Percent total population	28.5	26.8	-6.1
-Percent minority children	2.1	4.7	119.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,387	1,445	4.2
Ages 5-9	1,510	1,808	19.7
Ages 10-14	1,451	1,855	27.8
Ages 15-17	770	1,129	46.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,057	2,360	14.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	451	709	57.2
-Mother only	303	494	63.0
-Father only	148	215	45.3
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	88	191	117.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	5,009	97.9	5,945	95.3
☆ African American/Black	5	0.1	15	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	0.7	41	0.7
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	39	0.8	33	0.5
☆ Some other race	3	0.1	3	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	116	1.9
☆ Hispanic (any race)	24	0.5	84	1.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	468	7.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	110	1.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	327	7.3%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,402	21.5%
-MIChild	50	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	41	2.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	3	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	14	5.3%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	548	11.8%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	53	8.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	10	3.4
☆ Property crime arrests	84	28.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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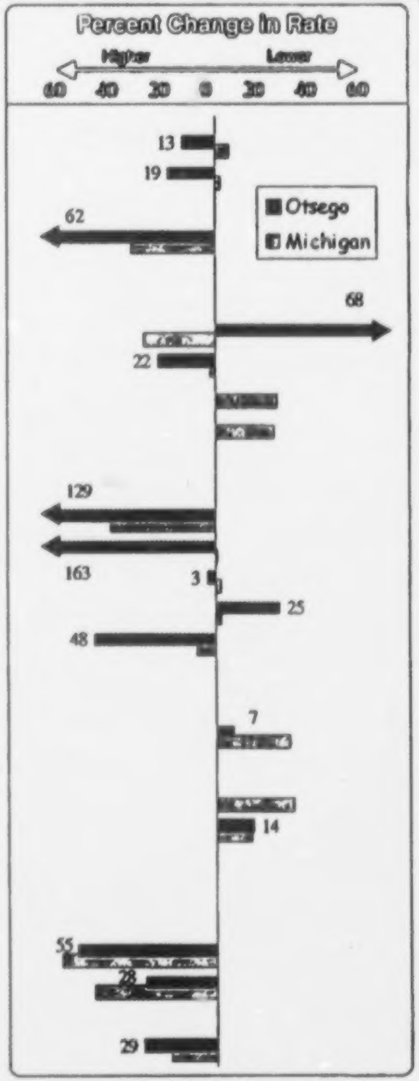
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Otsego County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		595	11.5%	828	13.0%	14 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		398	10.8%	610	12.8%	13 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	788	19.5%	1,455	31.7%	31 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		11	4.0%	4	1.3%	1 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		11	4.1%	14	5.1%	12 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	12.2	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	40.5	41 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		152	29.9	427	68.5	44 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		22	4.3	71	11.4	55 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		25	4.8	31	5.0	37 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		16	3.0	14	2.3	28 *of 76*
–for delinquency		7	1.4	13	2.0	42 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	18.8	9	17.4	23 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	31	3.0%	34	2.5%	14 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		112	35.0%	175	54.3%	51 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		113	39.0%	162	50.0%	38 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	145	58.5%	215	75.4%	29 *of 82*



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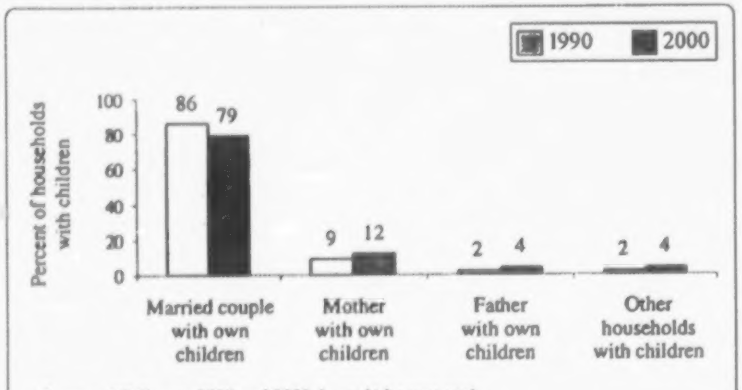
Ottawa County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	187,768	238,314	26.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	55,078	68,396	24.2
-Percent total population	29.3	28.7	-2.2
-Percent minority children	8.7	15.9	81.6
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	16,013	18,242	13.9
Ages 5-9	16,347	19,257	17.8
Ages 10-14	14,685	19,653	33.8
Ages 15-17	8,033	11,244	40.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	23,572	26,599	12.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	3,142	5,516	75.6
-Mother only	2,462	4,042	64.2
-Father only	680	1,474	116.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	589	1,493	153.5



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	50,260	91.3	57,528	84.1
☆ African American/Black	260	0.5	769	1.1
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	163	0.3	195	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	1,127	2.0	1,869	2.7
☆ Some other race	42	0.1	86	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	1,235	1.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	3,226	5.9	6,714	9.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,576	2.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	462	0.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	1,062	2.2%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	6,124	8.4%
-MIChild	308	0.4%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,026	4.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	51	10.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	189	5.7%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	4,940	12.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	215	3.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	76	2.5
☆ Property crime arrests	578	18.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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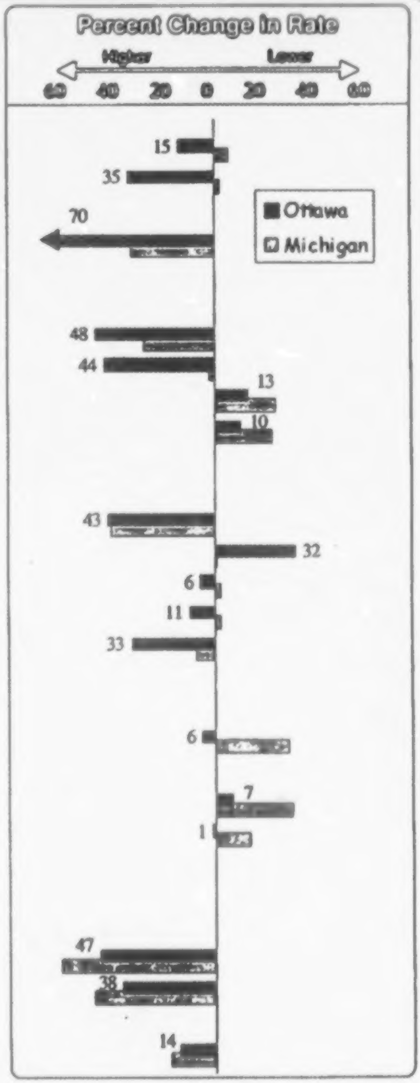
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Ottawa County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,076	5.5%	4,224	6.3%	2 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,902	4.9%	3,153	6.6%	2 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	3,505	11.0%	7,541	18.7%	8 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		132	4.1%	215	6.1%	56 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		138	4.3%	219	6.2%	25 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		23	7.2	22	6.3	17 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	20.3	10	18.3	8 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,329	23.6	2,303	33.7	7 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		363	6.4	299	4.4	5 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		151	2.7	195	2.8	11 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		64	1.1	86	1.3	7 *of 76*
-for delinquency		25	0.4	41	0.6	11 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		79	20.1	102	21.2	45 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	39.7	7	37.0	6 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	311	3.7%	408	3.8%	34 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		976	43.6%	1,678	63.9%	18 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		854	39.6%	1,509	54.5%	13 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	1,106	68.6%	1,529	78.3%	12 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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*¹All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. ²A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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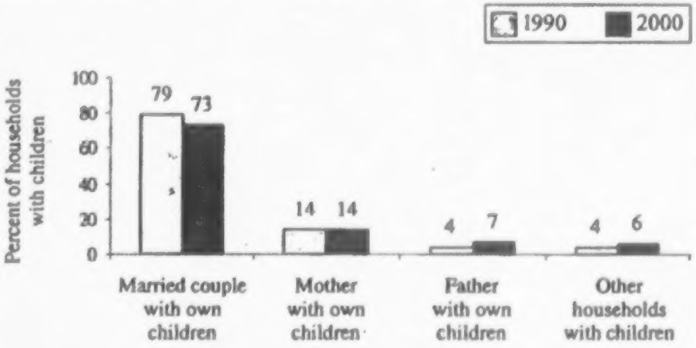
Presque Isle County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	13,743	14,411	4.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	3,503	3,019	-13.8
-Percent total population	25.5	20.9	-17.8
-Percent minority children	1.1	4.0	248.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	854	692	-19.0
Ages 5-9	1,042	772	-25.9
Ages 10-14	1,009	906	-10.2
Ages 15-17	598	649	8.5

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,345	1,162	-13.6
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	300	346	15.3
-Mother only	239	229	-4.2
-Father only	61	117	91.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	60	92	53.3



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	3,463	98.9	2,899	96.0
☆ African American/Black	2	0.1	16	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	14	0.4	32	1.1
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.3	3	0.1
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	3	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	40	1.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	15	0.4	26	0.9

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	207	6.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	54	1.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	93	3.8%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	720	22.3%
-MIChild	43	1.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	68	7.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	5	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	6	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	180	8.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	34	11.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	0	*
☆ Property crime arrests	2	*

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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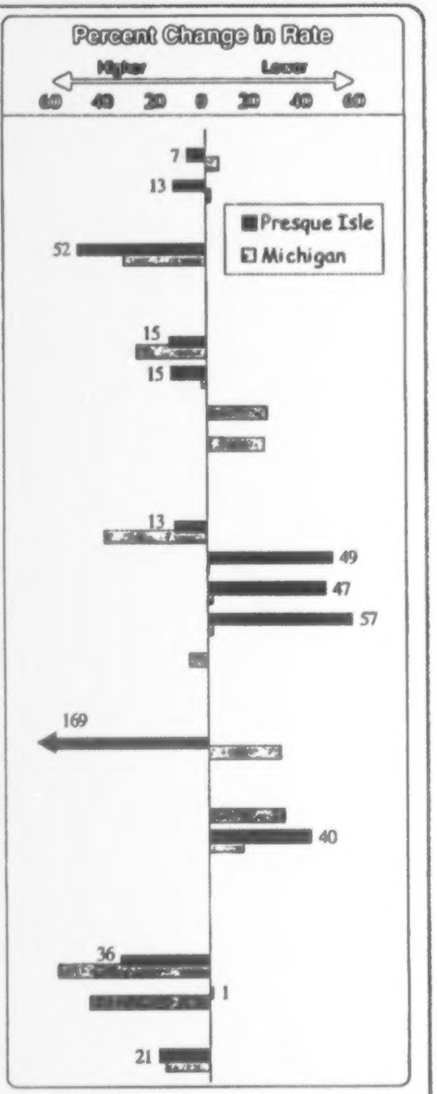
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Presque Isle County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		618	17.5%	675	18.8%	43 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		431	16.4%	512	18.6%	43 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	539	25.0%	760	37.8%	52 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		4	2.5%	4	2.9%	10 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		8	5.2%	8	6.0%	21 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		156	45.3	155	51.3	21 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		45	13.1	20	6.6	19 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		26	7.6	12	4.1	29 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		17	4.9	6	2.1	23 *of 76*
-for delinquency		6	1.6	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		2	7.2	6	19.4	35 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	37	4.7%	23	2.8%	19 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		50	33.8%	62	45.9%	75 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		51	34.0%	55	33.5%	81 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	109	59.6%	107	71.8%	49 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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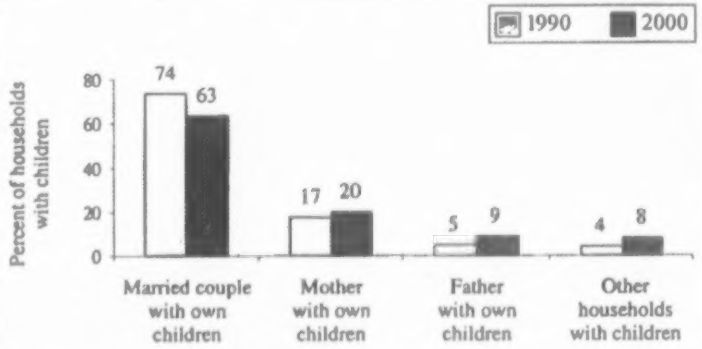
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Roscommon County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	19,776	25,469	28.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	4,173	5,090	22.0
-Percent total population	21.1	20.0	-5.3
-Percent minority children	2.5	5.0	94.9
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	1,070	1,089	1.8
Ages 5-9	1,253	1,465	16.9
Ages 10-14	1,177	1,565	33.0
Ages 15-17	673	971	44.3

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	1,606	1,690	5.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	489	771	57.7
-Mother only	379	541	42.7
-Father only	110	230	109.1
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	76	228	200.0



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	4,067	97.5	4,838	95.0
☆ African American/Black	35	0.8	37	0.7
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	0.6	64	1.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0.2	20	0.4
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	6	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	52	1.0
☆ Hispanic (any race)	37	0.9	73	1.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,006	18.7%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	304	5.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	390	11.7%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,933	35.9%
-MIChild	71	1.3%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	49	3.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	17	8.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	559	13.3%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	84	16.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	7	2.8
☆ Property crime arrests	75	29.6

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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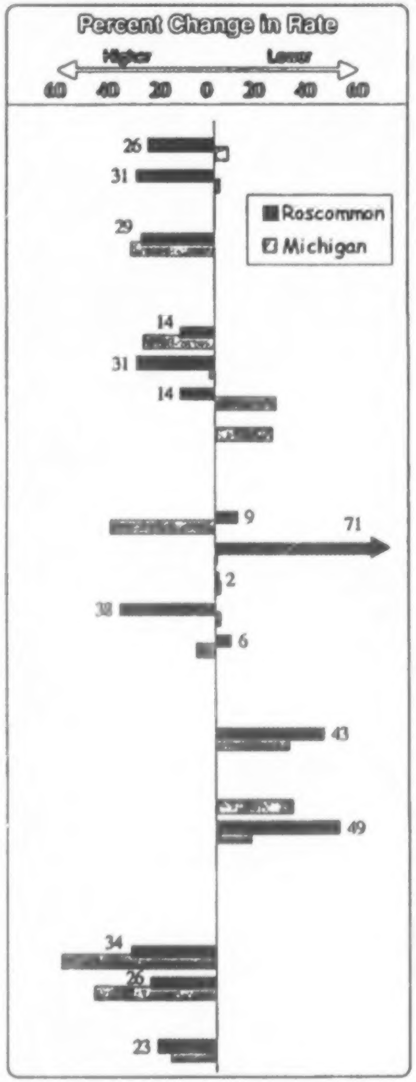
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Roscommon County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,034	24.6%	1,539	31.1%	82 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		700	23.0%	1,109	30.1%	82 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,387	36.5%	1,974	47.1%	76 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		10	4.0%	10	4.6%	42 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		17	7.2%	20	9.5%	80 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		2	9.7	2	11.0	50 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	51.8	44 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		543	130.9	608	119.4	79 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		137	33.0	48	9.4	43 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		27	6.4	32	6.3	54 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		14	3.3	23	4.6	62 *of 76*
-for delinquency		7	1.6	8	1.5	35 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	35.3	8	20.1	39 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	100	9.7%	59	4.9%	61 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		98	36.6%	173	48.9%	68 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		87	35.5%	128	44.9%	55 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	73	46.8%	131	57.7%	79 *of 82*



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[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* **Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

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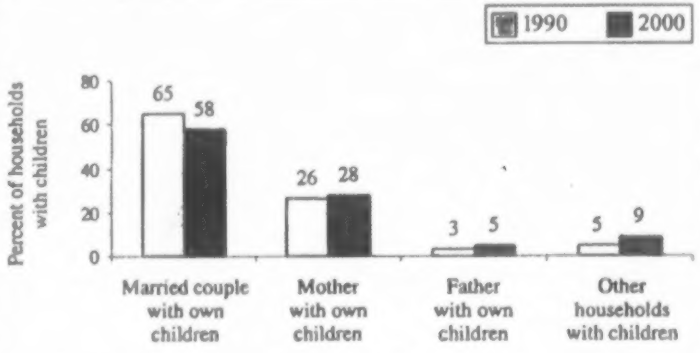
Saginaw County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	211,946	210,039	-0.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	59,577	55,890	-6.2
-Percent total population	28.1	26.6	-5.3
-Percent minority children	33.8	38.4	13.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	16,428	14,201	-13.6
Ages 5-9	16,295	16,250	-0.3
Ages 10-14	16,599	16,003	-3.6
Ages 15-17	10,255	9,436	-8.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	20,068	16,703	-16.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	9,059	9,561	5.5
-Mother only	7,997	8,005	0.1
-Father only	1,062	1,556	46.5
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,661	2,582	55.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	39,455	66.2	34,409	61.6
☆ African American/Black	13,936	23.4	13,755	24.6
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	240	0.4	185	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	466	0.8	495	0.9
☆ Some other race	93	0.2	114	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	1,363	2.4
☆ Hispanic (any race)	5,387	9.0	5,569	10.0

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	11,109	18.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	6,531	11.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	5,041	12.6%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	18,973	32.1%
-MIChild	412	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,761	10.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	184	40.9

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	283	9.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	5,873	15.7%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	1,253	22.4

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	42	1.7
☆ Property crime arrests	172	6.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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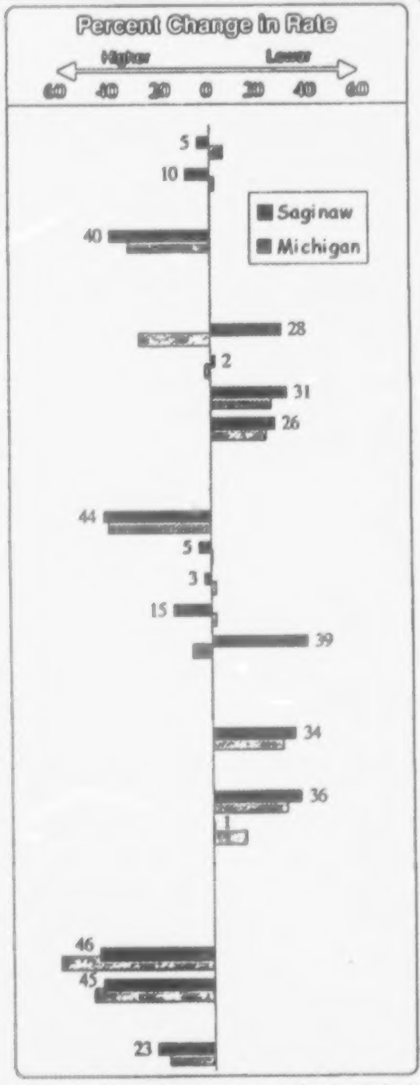
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Saginaw County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		14,010	23.4%	14,380	24.6%	70 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		8,863	20.8%	9,813	22.8%	66 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	10,727	30.2%	15,364	42.4%	67 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		281	7.7%	160	5.5%	49 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		334	9.2%	260	9.0%	78 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		45	12.3	25	8.5	38 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		16	35.6	12	26.5	21 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		3,309	55.7	4,469	80.0	57 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		804	13.5	796	14.2	63 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		314	5.3	304	5.4	47 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		197	3.3	213	3.8	49 *of 76*
-for delinquency		60	1.0	35	0.6	13 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		240	47.7	153	31.7	67 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		14	82.6	8	53.1	17 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	439	4.4%	402	4.4%	43 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		932	34.6%	1,209	50.6%	60 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		704	30.0%	1,009	43.5%	65 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	973	56.3%	1,397	69.2%	60 *of 82*



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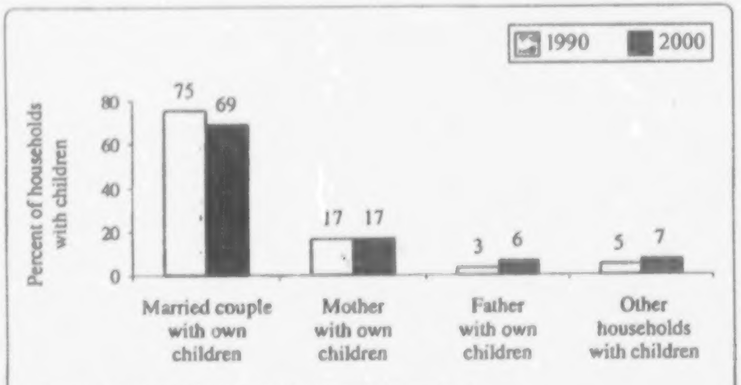
St. Clair County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	145,607	164,235	12.8
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	40,411	43,971	8.8
-Percent total population	27.8	26.8	-3.5
-Percent minority children	6.3	9.2	47.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	11,043	11,030	-0.1
Ages 5-9	11,464	12,407	8.2
Ages 10-14	11,239	12,902	14.8
Ages 15-17	6,665	7,632	14.5
Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	15,894	16,037	0.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	4,124	5,425	31.5
-Mother only	3,584	4,005	11.7
-Father only	540	1,420	163.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,114	1,653	48.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	37,884	93.7	39,919	90.8
☆ African American/Black	965	2.4	1,113	2.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	242	0.6	235	0.5
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	184	0.5	188	0.4
☆ Some other race	46	0.1	54	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	957	2.2
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,090	2.7	1,505	3.4

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	2,990	6.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	1,014	2.2%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	1,535	5.0%
Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,493	19.8%
-MIChild	141	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	417	3.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	54	16.3
Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	131	6.3%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	3,694	13.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	341	7.8
Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	16	0.8
☆ Property crime arrests	139	6.8

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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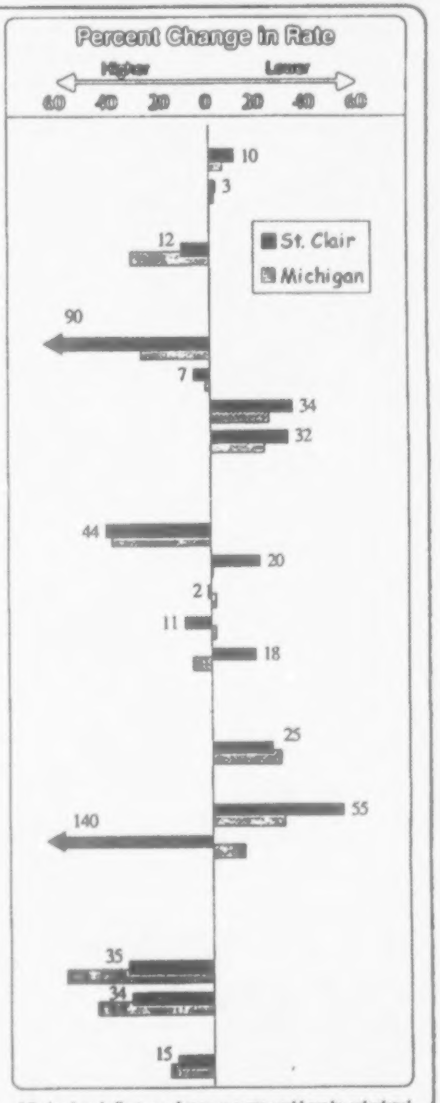
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

St. Clair County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		6,078	14.8%	5,951	13.3%	16 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		3,860	13.2%	4,194	12.8%	13 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	4,828	19.1%	5,890	21.3%	14 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		91	4.3%	167	8.1%	70 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		140	6.5%	144	7.0%	51 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		19	9.0	12	6.0	15 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		10	32.7	8	22.3	17 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		2,117	52.4	3,310	75.3	51 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		435	10.8	377	8.6	34 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		263	6.5	291	6.6	56 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		170	4.2	206	4.7	63 *of 76*
-for delinquency		49	1.2	43	1.0	22 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		86	26.9	73	20.2	41 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		9	82.0	4	37.1	8 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	138	2.0%	368	4.7%	59 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		654	36.6%	1,065	55.3%	34 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		606	35.0%	950	47.0%	44 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	679	64.3%	1,150	74.0%	38 *of 82*



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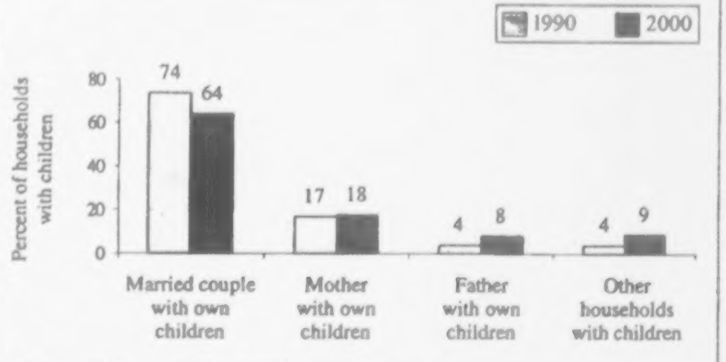
[1] All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail. [2] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. [3] The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. [4] Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

St. Joseph County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	58,913	62,422	6.0
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	16,978	17,180	1.2
-Percent total population	28.8	27.5	-4.5
-Percent minority children	5.4	12.1	125.0
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	4,621	4,484	-3.0
Ages 5-9	4,918	4,682	-4.8
Ages 10-14	4,748	4,967	4.6
Ages 15-17	2,691	3,047	13.2

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	6,342	5,633	-11.2
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,847	2,344	26.9
-Mother only	1,474	1,614	9.5
-Father only	373	730	95.7
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	360	777	115.8



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	16,065	94.6	15,101	87.9
☆ African American/Black	543	3.2	521	3.0
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	52	0.3	51	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	104	0.6	101	0.6
☆ Some other race	9	0.1	33	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	373	2.2
☆ Hispanic (any race)	205	1.2	1,000	5.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,639	9.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	539	3.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	640	5.2%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	724	33.9%
-MIChild	40	1.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	209	4.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	20	14.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	34	4.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,537	13.2%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	138	8.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	35	4.4
☆ Property crime arrests	161	20.1

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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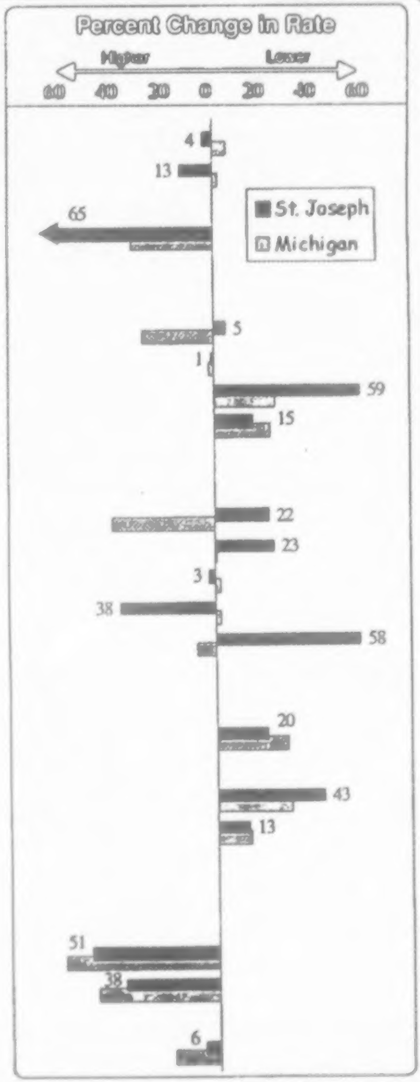
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

St. Joseph County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,718	15.9%	2,937	16.6%	33 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		1,763	14.6%	2,140	16.5%	33 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,233	19.7%	3,776	32.5%	36 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		59	6.5%	55	6.2%	60 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		62	6.9%	61	7.0%	50 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		10	11.1	4	4.6	4 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	37.4	4	31.7	31 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,269	75.2	1,008	58.7	31 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		227	13.4	177	10.3	49 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		119	7.0	124	7.2	62 *of 79*
~for abuse or neglect		75	4.4	106	6.1	70 *of 76*
~for delinquency		25	1.5	11	0.6	14 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		49	37.9	41	30.3	63 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	108.1	3	61.3	22 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	211	6.7%	188	5.9%	71 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		329	40.1%	451	54.3%	1 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		277	31.9%	367	44.0%	61 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	363	65.2%	466	69.1%	62 *of 82*



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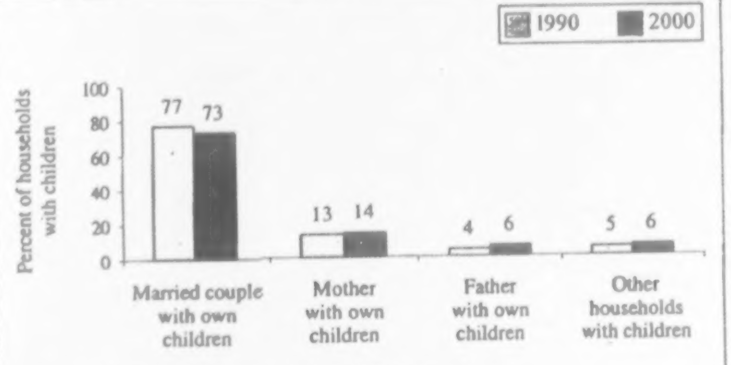
Sanilac County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	39,928	44,547	11.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	11,293	11,992	6.2
-Percent total population	28.3	26.9	-4.8
-Percent minority children	4.6	6.7	45.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,966	2,913	-1.8
Ages 5-9	3,205	3,234	0.9
Ages 10-14	3,265	3,591	10.0
Ages 15-17	1,857	2,254	21.4

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	4,335	4,300	-0.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	979	1,222	24.8
-Mother only	743	849	14.3
-Father only	236	373	58.1
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	296	383	29.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	10,770	95.4	11,186	93.3
☆ African American/Black	14	0.1	57	0.5
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	68	0.6	38	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	24	0.2	33	0.3
☆ Some other race	5	0.0	7	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	161	1.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	412	3.6	510	4.3

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	948	7.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	226	1.8%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	358	4.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,560	17.6%
-MIChild	176	0.9%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	197	5.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	15	16.6

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	38	7.0%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	992	11.6%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	87	7.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	11	1.9
☆ Property crime arrests	38	6.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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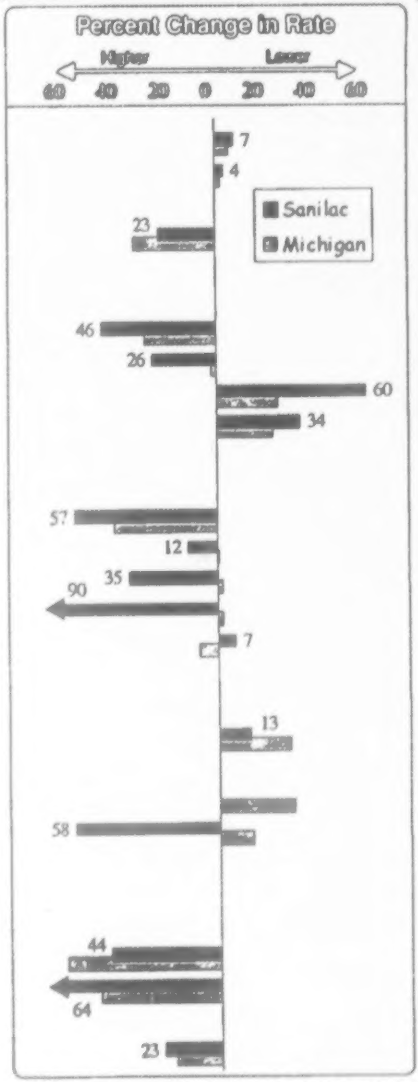
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Sanilac County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,315	20.2%	2,315	18.7%	42 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		1,544	18.7%	1,654	18.0%	39 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,874	24.7%	2,580	30.3%	26 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		33	5.9%	49	8.6%	73 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		30	5.4%	38	6.7%	44 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		6	10.2	2	4.1	3 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	37.5	2	24.9	20 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		439	39.4	742	61.9	36 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		98	8.8	118	9.8	46 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		27	2.4	39	3.3	14 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		13	1.1	26	2.2	25 *of* 76
–for delinquency		9	0.8	9	0.8	18 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		20	21.6	19	18.8	33 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	57	2.4%	97	3.8%	35 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		236	39.7%	324	57.1%	47 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		203	33.1%	350	54.2%	18 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	290	60.2%	435	74.1%	36 *of* 82



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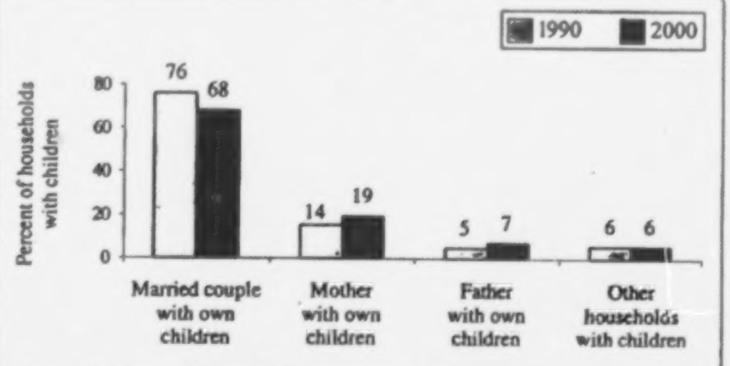
Schoolcraft County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	8,302	8,903	7.2
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	2,130	2,026	-4.9
-Percent total population	25.7	22.8	-11.3
-Percent minority children	11.6	17.9	54.5
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	504	500	-0.8
Ages 5-9	620	560	-9.7
Ages 10-14	618	570	-7.8
Ages 15-17	388	396	2.1

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	867	730	-15.8
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	213	282	32.4
-Mother only	161	206	28.0
-Father only	52	76	46.2
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	63	68	7.9



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	1,883	88.4	1,663	82.1
☆ African American/Black	4	0.2	4	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	220	10.3	206	10.2
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	6	0.3	17	0.8
☆ Some other race	0	0.0	9	0.4
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	97	4.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	17	0.8	30	1.5

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	262	12.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	72	3.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	118	8.0%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	7,642	16.6%
-MIChild	280	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	121	21.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2	*

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	5	*
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	180	15.2%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	24	11.8

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	1	*
☆ Property crime arrests	7	7.2

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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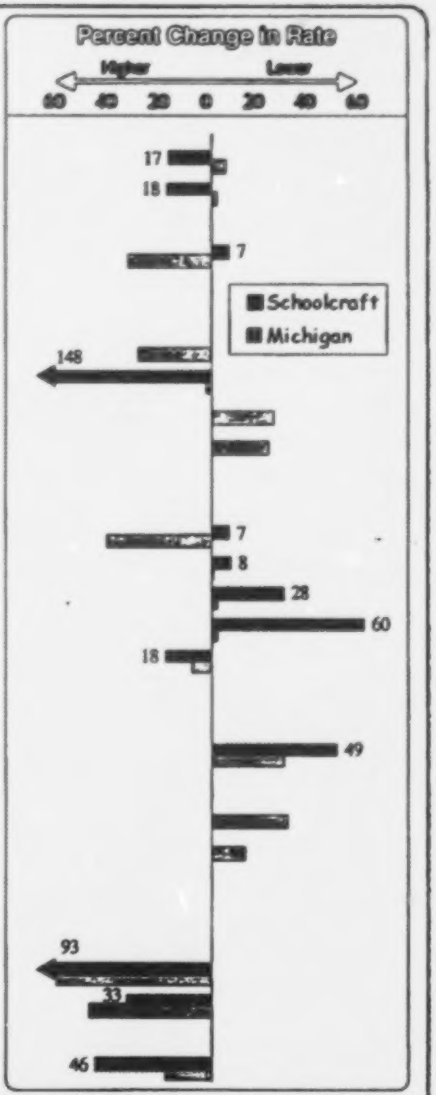
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Schoolcraft County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		462	21.4%	546	25.0%	72 *of 83*
~ages 5-17		324	20.0%	397	23.5%	71 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	489	44.5%	447	41.5%	64 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		*	*	3	2.8%	8 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		4	4.0%	9	9.9%	81 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		*	*	1	*	* *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		108	52.0	98	48.4	17 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		20	9.6	18	8.9	38 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		27	12.8	19	9.1	73 *of 79*
-for abuse or neglect		16	7.5	6	3.0	40 *of 76*
-for delinquency		10	4.8	12	5.7	58 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	31.1	3	15.7	13 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	1	*	7	1.8%	5 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		34	38.6%	56	74.7%	46 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		24	29.3%	32	39.0%	77 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	39	50.6%	77	74.0%	37 *of 82*



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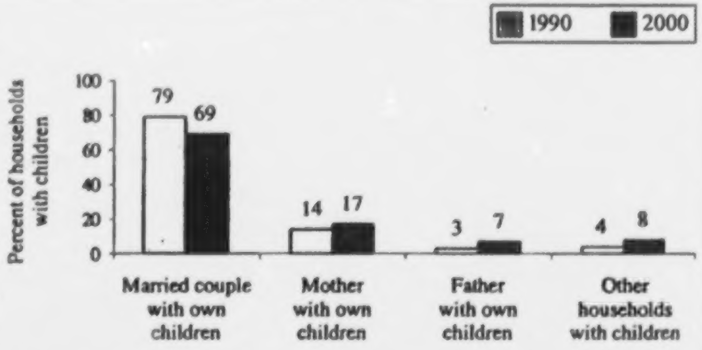
Shiawassee County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	69,770	71,687	2.7
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	19,935	19,244	-3.5
-Percent total population	28.6	26.8	-6.0
-Percent minority children	3.4	5.3	53.2
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	5,134	4,861	-5.3
Ages 5-9	5,461	5,482	0.4
Ages 10-14	5,842	5,581	-4.5
Ages 15-17	3,498	3,320	-5.1

Households with Children			
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	8,287	7,037	-15.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,798	2,447	36.1
-Mother only	1,462	1,705	16.6
-Father only	336	742	120.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	403	776	92.6



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	19,250	96.6	18,231	94.7
☆ African American/Black	30	0.2	43	0.2
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	102	0.5	70	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	94	0.5	62	0.3
☆ Some other race	13	0.1	6	0.0
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	318	1.7
☆ Hispanic (any race)	446	2.2	514	2.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,341	6.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	387	1.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	555	4.1%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	4,031	22.2%
-MIChild	135	0.7%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	343	6.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	22	14.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	46	5.1%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,875	13.1%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	176	9.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	7	0.8
☆ Property crime arrests	51	5.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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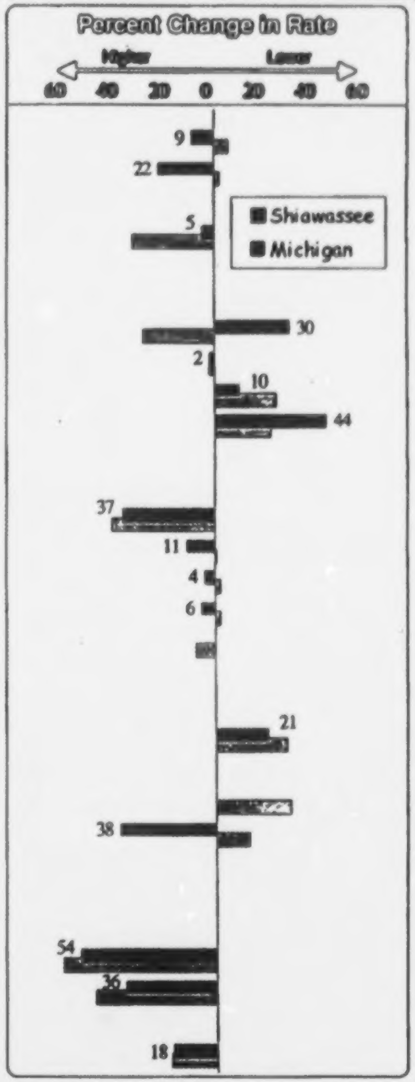
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Shiawassee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,634	13.1%	2,973	14.3%	23 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		1,717	11.8%	2,243	14.4%	23 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,738	20.3%	3,065	21.3%	13 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		41	4.1%	27	2.8%	9 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		62	6.1%	58	6.2%	23 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		8	7.9	7	7.1	25 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	34.5	3	19.2	10 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		937	47.2	1,243	64.6	38 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		153	7.7	165	8.6	35 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		43	2.2	43	2.2	3 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		30	1.5	31	1.6	12 *of* 76
–for delinquency		8	0.4	3	*	* *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		38	22.3	32	17.7	26 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	104.9	1	*	* *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	121	2.9%	165	4.1%	38 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		409	35.7%	559	55.2%	52 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		367	35.2%	476	47.9%	41 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	401	62.7%	643	73.7%	39 *of* 82



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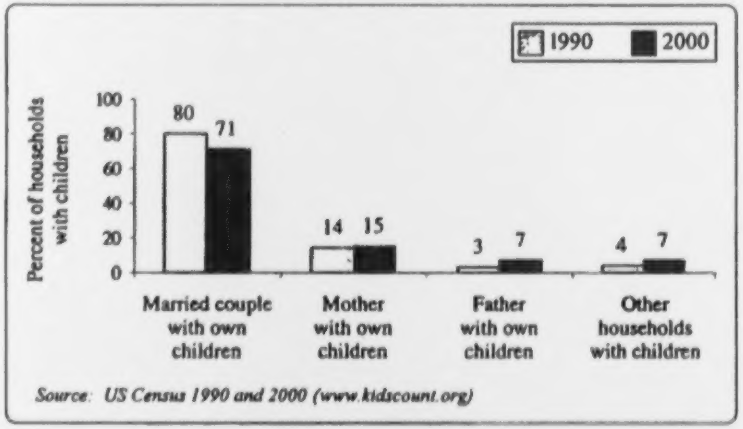
Tuscola County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	55,498	58,266	5.0
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	15,826	15,606	-1.4
-Percent total population	28.5	26.8	-6.1
-Percent minority children	5.0	7.8	56.1
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	3,954	3,517	-11.1
Ages 5-9	4,429	4,276	-3.5
Ages 10-14	4,649	4,654	0.1
Ages 15-17	2,794	3,159	13.1

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	6,472	5,649	-12.7
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	1,358	1,729	27.3
-Mother only	1,109	1,184	6.8
-Father only	249	545	118.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	295	594	101.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	15,033	95.0	14,385	92.2
☆ African American/Black	99	0.6	214	1.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	121	0.8	118	0.8
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	79	0.5	64	0.4
☆ Some other race	12	0.1	12	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	251	1.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	482	3.0	562	3.6

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,075	6.5%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	390	2.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	433	3.9%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,229	19.6%
-MIChild	173	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	407	9.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	23	18.4

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	59	8.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,851	15.4%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	184	11.8

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	4	*
☆ Property crime arrests	39	5.0

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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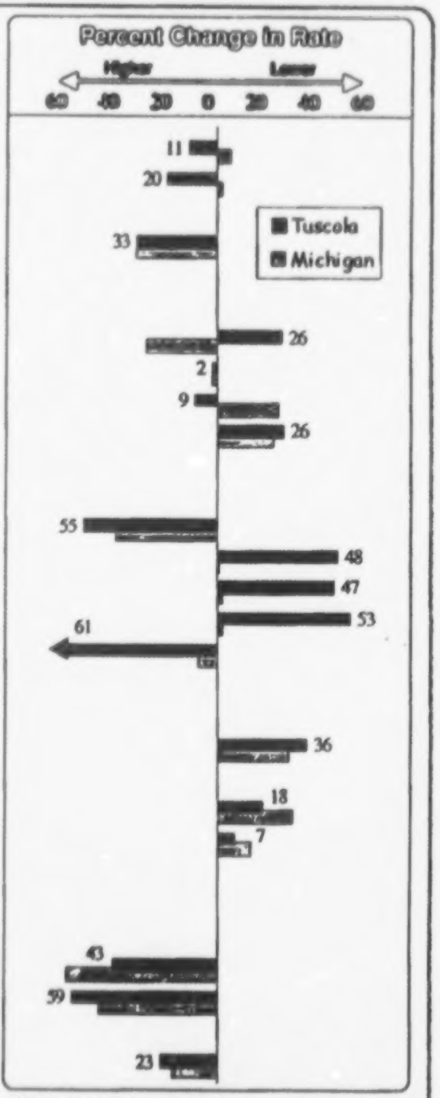
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Tuscola County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,287	14.4%	2,641	16.0%	28 *of* 83
–ages 5-17		1,530	13.2%	1,984	15.9%	29 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	2,658	24.3%	3,926	32.4%	34 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		40	5.1%	26	3.8%	28 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		49	6.4%	44	6.5%	33 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		7	9.1	7	9.9	43 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	43.5	4	32.1	33 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		909	58.0	1,399	89.6	67 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		207	13.2	107	6.9	24 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		104	6.6	55	3.5	21 *of* 79
–for abuse or neglect		88	5.6	41	2.6	33 *of* 76
–for delinquency		6	0.4	10	0.6	16 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		31	23.0	22	14.8	11 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	89.3	3	72.9	27 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	129	3.5%	121	3.2%	24 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills...						
☆ Fourth graders		302	35.4%	390	50.6%	61 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		268	32.1%	386	51.1%	31 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	391	60.9%	596	74.9%	31 *of* 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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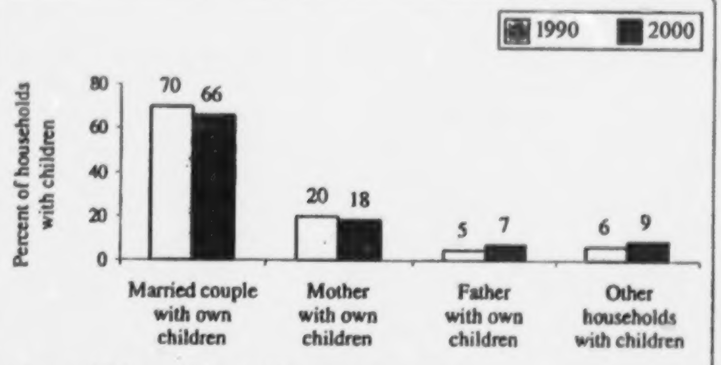
[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Van Buren County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	70,060	76,263	8.9
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	20,396	21,406	5.0
-Percent total population	29.1	28.1	-3.6
-Percent minority children	14.8	22.5	51.8
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	5,401	5,176	-4.2
Ages 5-9	5,969	5,884	-1.4
Ages 10-14	5,773	6,457	11.8
Ages 15-17	3,253	3,889	19.6

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	7,284	7,031	-3.5
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	2,559	2,764	8.0
-Mother only	2,040	1,966	-3.6
-Father only	519	798	53.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	580	917	58.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	17,378	85.2	16,597	77.5
☆ African American/Black	1,599	7.8	1,241	5.8
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	223	1.1	215	1.0
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	84	0.4	81	0.4
☆ Some other race	19	0.1	53	0.2
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	609	2.8
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,093	5.4	2,610	12.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	2,800	12.4%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	1,121	5.0%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	796	5.2%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	5,955	26.4%
-MIChild	171	0.8%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	643	10.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	23	13.8

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	58	5.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	1,963	11.2%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	280	13.1

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	18	1.7
☆ Property crime arrests	181	17.5

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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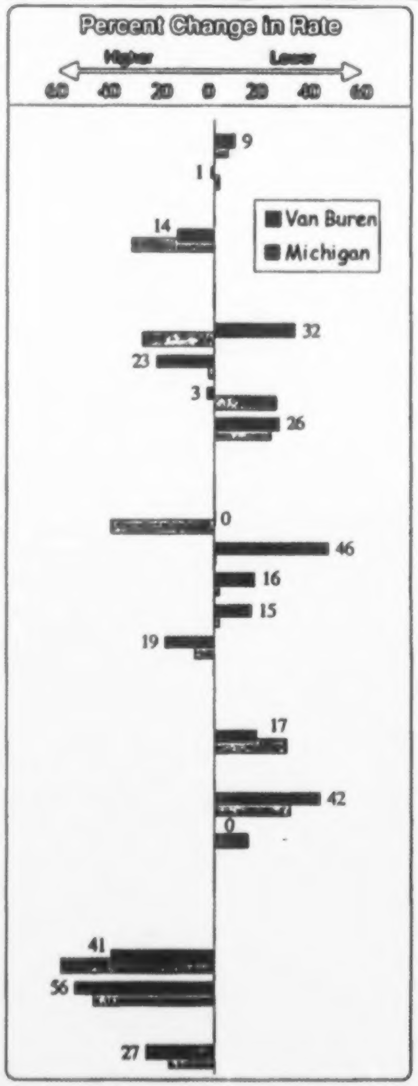
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Van Buren County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		4,999	24.3%	4,932	22.2%	61 *of* 83
~ages 5-17		3,282	22.1%	3,689	22.4%	65 *of* 83
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	4,905	35.0%	7,087	40.0%	60 *of* 82
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		104	9.0%	64	6.1%	57 *of* 82
☆ Low birth-weight babies		71	6.2%	79	7.6%	65 *of* 82
☆ Infant mortality		13	11.3	12	11.6	51 *of* 55
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	47.4	6	35.1	35 *of* 45
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		1,364	67.2	1,432	66.9	41 *of* 82
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		382	18.8	219	10.2	48 *of* 80
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		190	9.3	169	7.9	66 *of* 79
-for abuse or neglect		99	4.9	89	4.2	56 *of* 76
-for delinquency		43	2.1	54	2.5	48 *of* 58
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		66	41.5	59	34.6	73 *of* 82
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	97.5	3	56.5	18 *of* 42
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	177	4.4%	208	4.4%	46 *of* 82
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		459	37.8%	651	53.4%	56 *of* 82
☆ Seventh graders		350	31.2%	571	48.6%	39 *of* 82
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	465	58.6%	784	74.6%	32 *of* 82



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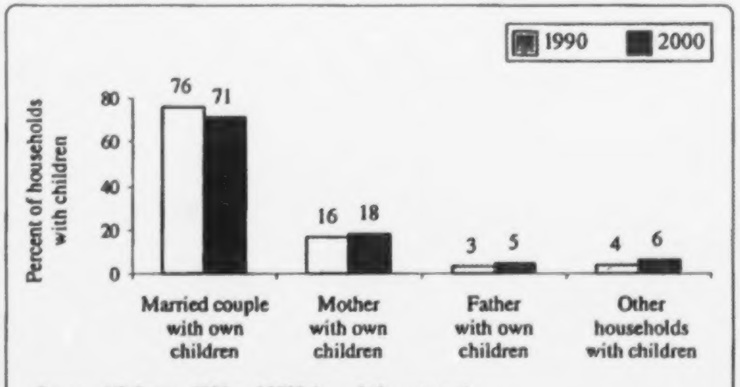
Washtenaw County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	282,937	322,895	14.1
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	61,096	71,288	16.7
-Percent total population	21.6	22.1	2.2
-Percent minority children	21.8	29.1	33.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	19,160	20,130	5.1
Ages 5-9	17,431	20,296	16.4
Ages 10-14	15,395	19,630	27.5
Ages 15-17	9,110	11,232	23.3

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	25,445	27,581	8.4
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	6,644	9,016	35.7
-Mother only	5,500	7,188	30.7
-Father only	1,144	1,828	59.8
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	1,454	2,382	63.8



Source: *US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)*

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	47,752	78.2	50,520	70.9
☆ African American/Black	9,101	14.9	10,873	15.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	216	0.4	251	0.4
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	2,402	3.9	3,736	5.2
☆ Some other race	203	0.3	387	0.5
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	3,241	4.5
☆ Hispanic (any race)	1,422	2.3	2,280	3.2

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	3,879	4.9%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	1,690	2.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	1,767	3.5%

Health Care — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	9,215	11.7%
-MIChild	386	0.5%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,005	4.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	162	32.0

Children with Disabilities — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	485	12.5%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	6,072	14.0%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	520	7.3

Juvenile Justice — 1999	Number	Rate
☆ Violent crime arrests	44	1.4
☆ Property crime arrests	264	8.6

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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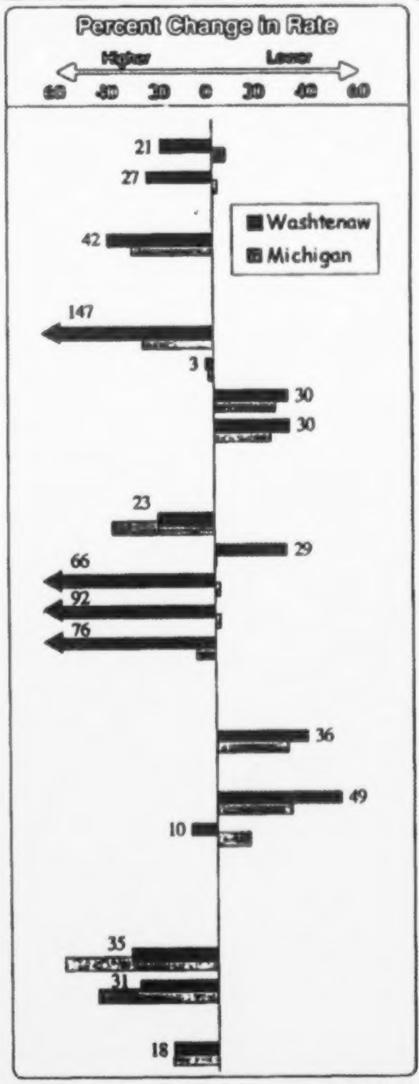
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Washtenaw County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		6,080	9.9%	7,960	12.0%	10 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		3,866	9.4%	5,530	11.9%	11 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	5,390	16.0%	10,309	22.8%	15 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		258	6.2%	607	15.3%	80 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		280	6.7%	275	6.9%	48 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		35	8.4	24	5.9	14 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		11	23.0	9	16.1	4 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		2,266	33.7	2,964	41.6	10 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		692	10.3	522	7.3	26 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		209	3.1	368	5.2	41 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		144	2.1	293	4.1	53 *of 75*
–for delinquency		23	0.3	43	0.6	12 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		117	26.0	80	16.6	16 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		11	45.4	6	23.0	1 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	388	3.9%	514	4.3%	42 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		1,172	43.9%	1,896	59.1%	28 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		1,055	41.3%	1,657	54.3%	16 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	1,250	70.0%	1,765	82.7%	5 *of 82*



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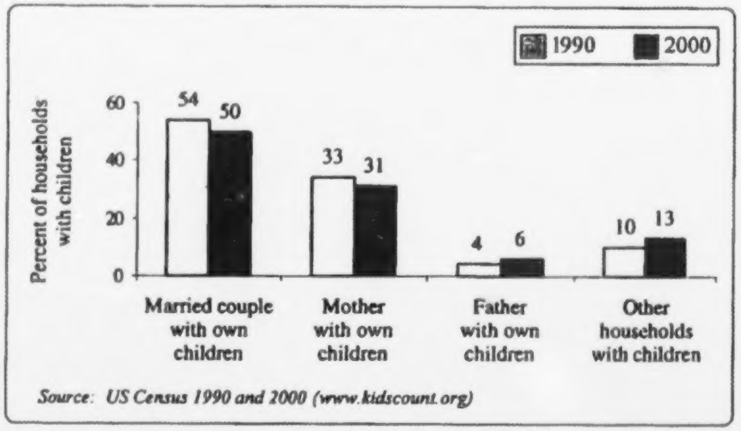
Wayne County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	2,111,687	2,061,162	-2.4
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	570,637	577,680	1.2
-Percent total population	27.0	28.0	3.7
-Percent minority children	51.9	58.8	13.4
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	170,851	152,600	-10.7
Ages 5-9	154,194	175,610	13.9
Ages 10-14	151,000	162,482	7.6
Ages 15-17	94,592	86,988	-8.0

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	157,177	144,699	-7.9
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	108,583	107,230	-1.2
-Mother only	97,004	89,864	-7.4
-Father only	11,579	17,366	50.0
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	27,990	37,540	34.1



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	274,642	48.1	238,018	41.2
☆ African American/Black	267,903	46.9	279,309	48.4
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	2,111	0.4	1,783	0.3
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	6,941	1.2	9,902	1.7
☆ Some other race	1,020	0.2	1,629	0.3
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	19,166	3.3
☆ Hispanic (any race)	18,020	3.2	27,873	4.8

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	115,341	19.1%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	61,982	10.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	46,814	11.4%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	202,777	33.6%
-MIChild	3,396	0.6%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	31,121	17.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	2,590	58.2

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	2,493	7.8%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	42,531	11.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	12,152	21.0

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	713	2.9
☆ Property crime arrests	1,974	7.9

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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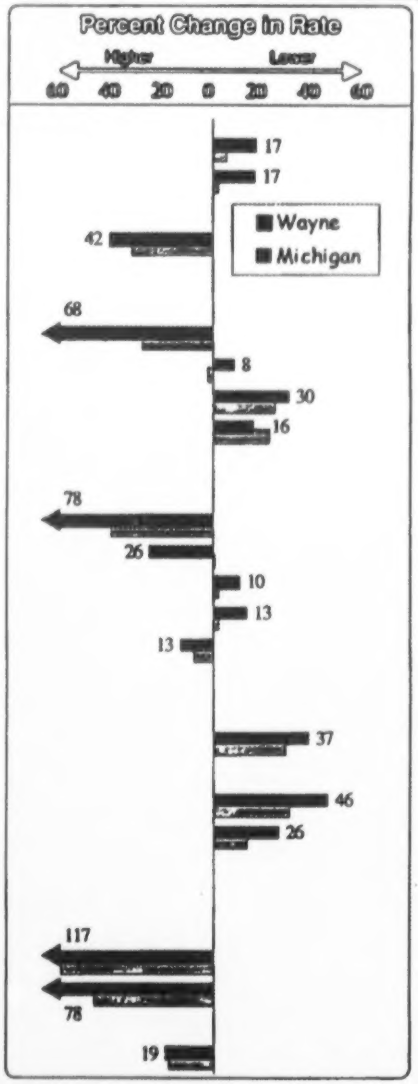
*[1] The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race. [2] Family Independence Program. [3] Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [4] Social Security Income. N/A (not available). *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Wayne County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate¹	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate¹	Recent year Rank²
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		197,865	34.4%	163,749	28.5%	80 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		122,737	31.1%	106,951	25.9%	76 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	103,334	31.2%	162,085	44.2%	70 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		4,215	10.6%	5,579	17.8%	82 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		4,503	11.3%	3,257	10.4%	82 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		629	15.8	345	11.0	49 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		158	36.1	139	30.3	30 *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		28,261	49.5	51,025	88.3	66 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		6,322	11.1	8,069	14.0	62 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care³		6,672	11.7	6,068	10.5	77 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		5,150	9.0	4,539	7.9	74 *of 76*
–for delinquency		1,242	2.2	1,419	2.5	47 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		2,669	57.2	1,558	35.7	76 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		188	118.7	91	64.7	25 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	11,176	13.4%	7,809	10.0%	80 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		6,390	25.4%	14,601	55.1%	48 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		5,432	23.1%	9,030	41.1%	73 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	5,146	45.5%	9,465	54.3%	81 *of 82*



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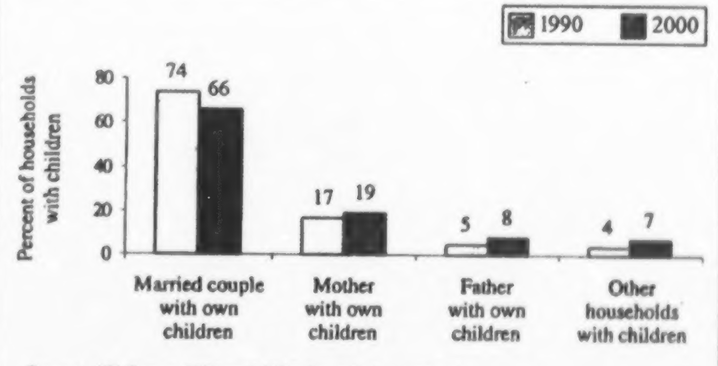
Wexford County

Population	1990	2000	% change
☆ Total population	26,360	30,484	15.6
☆ Total child population, ages 0-17	7,565	8,173	8.0
-Percent total population	28.7	26.8	-6.6
-Percent minority children	2.4	5.0	107.3
-Age groups			
Ages 0-4	2,067	1,936	-6.3
Ages 5-9	2,260	2,232	-1.2
Ages 10-14	2,062	2,445	18.6
Ages 15-17	1,176	1,560	32.7

Households with Children	1990	2000	% change
☆ Married couple with own child(ren)	2,860	2,799	-2.1
☆ Single parent with own child(ren)	840	1,170	39.3
-Mother only	641	810	26.4
-Father only	199	360	80.9
☆ Other households with child(ren) under age 18	173	300	73.4



Source: US Census 1990 and 2000 (www.kidscount.org)

Diversity of Children[1]	1990 Number	1990 %	2000 Number	2000 %
☆ White	7,381	97.6	7,761	95.0
☆ African American/Black	19	0.3	27	0.3
☆ American Indian/Alaskan Native	59	0.8	72	0.9
☆ Asian/Pacific Islander	34	0.4	42	0.5
☆ Some other race	1	0.0	5	0.1
☆ More than one race (multi-racial)	N/A	N/A	129	1.6
☆ Hispanic (any race)	71	0.9	137	1.7

Racial groups include only non-Hispanics of a single race unless otherwise stated.

Family Support — 2000	Number	Rate
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving food stamps	1,149	13.3%
☆ Children, ages 0-18, receiving FIP assistance[2]	312	3.6%
☆ Children, ages 0-12, in subsidized child care	276	4.7%

Health Care — 2000		
☆ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,083	35.8%
-MIChild	95	1.1%
☆ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	58	2.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1996-98, (per 10,000)[3]	12	19.1

Children with Disabilities — 2000		
☆ Babies with birth defects, avg 1995-1997	16	4.3%
☆ Students in Special Education, 1999-2000	630	10.5%
☆ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[4]	110	13.5

Juvenile Justice — 1999		
☆ Violent crime arrests	7	1.7
☆ Property crime arrests	127	31.7

Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)

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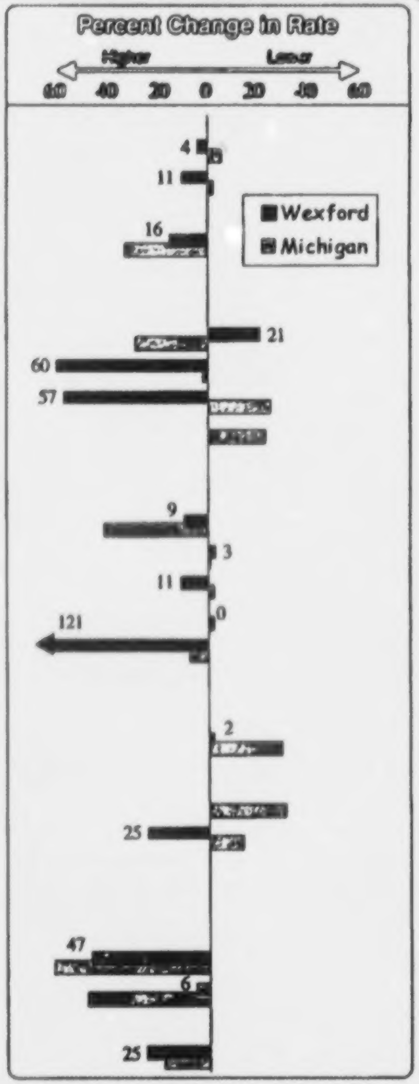
[1] *The 2000 figures are not comparable to the other years because respondents could mark more than one race.* [2] *Family Independence Program.* [3] *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [4] *Social Security Income. N/A (not available).* * *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Wexford County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate[1]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[1]	Recent year Rank[2]
Economic Security	1989 vs 1997					
☆ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,545	20.1%	1,768	21.0%	55 *of 83*
–ages 5-17		1,010	18.6%	1,273	20.6%	56 *of 83*
☆ Children receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2000-01	1,525	31.1%	1,983	35.9%	49 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Inadequate prenatal care		18	4.5%	14	3.6%	21 *of 82*
☆ Low birth-weight babies		19	4.7%	29	7.6%	64 *of 82*
☆ Infant mortality		3	6.6	4	10.4	47 *of 55*
☆ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	38.8	1	*	* *of 45*
Child Safety	FY 1990 vs 2000					
☆ Children in investigated families		748	100.0	894	109.4	77 *of 82*
☆ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		113	15.1	120	14.7	64 *of 80*
☆ Children in out-of-home care[3]		70	9.4	86	10.5	76 *of 79*
–for abuse or neglect		48	6.4	53	6.4	72 *of 76*
–for delinquency		13	1.8	32	3.9	55 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1989-91 vs 1997-99					
☆ Births to teens, ages 15-17		18	32.7	20	32.2	68 *of 82*
☆ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		*	*	2	120.8	39 *of 42*
☆ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1998-99	71	5.0%	106	6.3%	77 *of 82*
Education	1989-90 vs 1999-2000					
Students with satisfactory reading skills. . .						
☆ Fourth graders		153	38.8%	213	57.0%	37 *of 82*
☆ Seventh graders		122	36.6%	159	38.7%	78 *of 82*
☆ Eleventh graders meeting or exceeding Michigan standards	1997-98 vs 1999-2000	192	61.7%	185	77.4%	15 *of 82*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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[1] *All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless followed by a % sign or otherwise noted. See Data Notes for more detail.* [2] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [3] *The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Data Notes and Sources

Background Indicators

(in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Population (1990 and 2000): Total, Child, Percent Total, Percent Minority Children

Total population represents all residents of that place on April 1st, including the homeless and those in group quarters and institutions such as prisons. The child population includes children, ages 0-17. The child population as a percent of the total population is calculated by dividing the child population by the total. The percent minority children includes all children except non-Hispanic white children. (Multi-racial children who identified white and another race were counted as minority.)

Population figures are drawn from the 100% count (complete enumeration) 1990 and 2000 census tables.

Source: Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.

Households with Children (1990 and 2000)

A household, as defined by the U.S. Census, includes all the people who occupy a housing unit, whether they are related or not. A third of households are family households where the members are related by birth, marriage or adoption. Most households with children were family households headed by a married couple or a single parent. Children under 18 also lived in other households headed by neither parent, although the parent could be present in the household.

The 1990 and 2000 censuses collected some data from all households (100% count data) and other data from a sample of households (sample data). All household counts for 2000 are from 100% count data. Counts of family households with own children for 1990 are drawn from a census table based on the sample data. Counts of households with children under 18 for 1990 are from a 100% count table. The counts of other households with children were calculated from one set of numbers from the 100% count data and another set of numbers from sample count data.

Source: Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.

Diversity of Children (1990 and 2000)

Racial data from Census 1990 and Census 2000 cannot be compared because in 2000 respondents could mark more than one race. The numbers presented for 2000 in the five major race categories—1) white, 2) African American, 3) American Indian/Alaskan Native, 4) Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5) Some Other Race—include only those individuals who selected a single race. (Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander was a separate category in Census 2000, but those numbers have been combined with Asians for consistency with 1990.) Individuals who selected more than one race are grouped as multi-racial because otherwise they would be counted more than once if included in each selected racial identity. The multi-racial category includes numerous combinations, but the two races most commonly selected among Michigan's total child population were white and African American, which represented almost a third of all multi-racial children in the state. Hispanics were removed from all racial groups and counted separately. (All racial categories are thus comprised only of non-Hispanics.) The numbers reflect the resident population under age 18.

Source: Census 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.

Family Support (2000)

Children Receiving Food Stamps
The monthly number of children receiving food stamps includes those in families receiving other forms of public assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. Families qualify for Food Stamps with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level. The rate is the percent of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (population is estimated).

Source: Policy Analysis Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for December 2000.

Children Receiving FIP Assistance
In 1997 the Family Independence Program (FIP) replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families. Families qualify for assistance at incomes less than 67 percent of the poverty level and lose eligibility when gross monthly income reaches $775 (for a family of three). The rate is the percent of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (population is estimated).

Source: Policy Analysis Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for December 2000.

Children in Subsidized Child Care
This number reflects the number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in December 2000. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Independence Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of the rate determined by the agency.

In the data as reported, the cases for Missaukee and Wexford counties were combined under Wexford. To allocate the cases proportionally, data from another month in which separate counts for both counties were available were used to calculate proportions.

The rate is the percent of children ages 0-12 in 2000 (population is estimated).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Monthly Assistance Payments Statistics, December 2000, Table 28.

Rates are calculated when an average of more than five incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. Rates are based on population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. In most cases, the population year is the same as the indicator year. The exceptions are the rates for health insurance, subsidized child care, and lead poisoning where 1999 population estimates were used because the age configurations did not match those currently available from the 2000 census.

Health Care (2000)

Children Insured by Medicaid

All children covered by Medicaid are included in this total; children qualify through several different programs. Most recipients are in Family Independence Program (FIP) families, who automatically receive Medicaid, or in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty—$21,225 for a family of three in 2000. Pregnant women and infants are income eligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children in the MIChild ("my child") program (see next note).

The count is the sum of children receiving Supplementary Security Income + children receiving FIP assistance + other children receiving medical assistance as reported by the Family Independence Agency. The rate is the percent of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (population is estimated).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for December 2000.

Children Insured by MIChild

MIChild (pronounced "my child") is also a federal and state funded program to provide health insurance to children, ages 0-18. Families with income between 150-200 percent of the federal poverty line, roughly $21,000 to $28,000 for a family of three in 2000, meet income eligibility. The program was developed with funding made available by federal legislation for States' Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33). The Act allocated $24 billion for 1998 through 2002 to help states provide health insurance to children whose families earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid or do not receive health insurance for dependents through an employer.

The rate is the percent of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (population is estimated).

Source: MAXIMUS of East Lansing. MIChild, *December* 2000 Executive *Summary, Table 2.*

Tested for Lead Poisoning (ages 0-5)

This indicator is an estimate of the number and percent of Michigan children ages 0-5 who are tested for lead poisoning and is not a measure of the prevalence of lead poisoning. Children with lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL) are considered "lead poisoned" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The numbers reflect blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) during the calendar year 2000. Additional tests on Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported. (Laboratories have been required to report all blood lead test results for Michigan residents to the MDCH since October 1997.)

The rate is the percent of children ages 0-5 in 2000 (population is estimated).

Source: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2000, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Hospitalized for Asthma, ages 1-14

This indicator is an estimate based on discharges of children ages 1-14 from Michigan hospitals with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis. It underrepresents the prevalence of asthma among children and the incidence of asthma attacks because many children who have asthma may never be hospitalized for the disease.

Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The number reflects the average annual numbers of hospital discharges of children during the three-year period 1996-98. The rate is incidents per 10,000 children ages 1-14. Rates are reported as calculated by the Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health using population estimates for the years 1996-98. Rates are only provided for counties with a three-year average number of 20 or more. (Rates are reported for all other indicators if the average events numbered more than five.)

Source: Division of Epidemiology Services, Michigan Department of Community Health. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1996–1998)

Children with Disabilities (2000)

Birth Defects

The number of birth defects reflects all children reported with a birth defect who were born in Michigan and whose mother was a resident at the time of the birth. Conditions are reportable if identified within the first two years of a child's life, but most are reported within the first year. The latest available numbers, as of summer 2001, were for 1997. The 1998 data are scheduled for release in the fall of 2001.

Caution must be taken in interpreting these numbers, because birth defects are likely to be underreported, especially in border counties, where some births to Michigan mothers take place in nearby states that do not collect birth defect data. For the same reason, other birth defects are unreported because infants in those counties may be diagnosed or treated for a birth defect in a facility outside the state. Evidence also suggests many facilities may not be submitting all cases nor correcting reports when the original diagnosis changes.

The rate is the percent of live births (to be consistent with other information on the profile page); birth defect data are usually presented as per 10,000 live births. Births by county are based on mother's residence. Births in Michigan to nonresidents of Michigan and births to Michigan residents that take place outside the U.S. are not included in the counts.

Source: Michigan Birth Defects Registry, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students in school year 1999-2000 who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

The special education count includes all individuals eligible for special education services, ages 3 through 26. The rate is the percent of school enrollment for K-12 in October 1999, as reported by the Michigan Department of Education.

Source: Special Education Count By County And By Type Of Disability For December 1, 1999, Department of Education, Office of Special Education & Early Intervention Services.

Children Receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low-income aged, blind and disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they meet one of the following criteria:

- have special health care needs as determined by assessment under SSI criteria;
- require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost;
- are "Department wards," that is, receiving foster care or for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement (Title IV-E).

The criteria for disability include medical proof of a physical or mental condition or conditions that result in marked and severe functional limitations lasting or expected to last at least 12 months or to result in death. As of January 2000, the maximum monthly amount for a child with a disability living at home was $531 plus a $14 state supplement. Persons who are eligible for SSI are automatically eligible for Medicaid, and, if they live in a household with only SSI or Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients, food stamps.

The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 2000 (U.S. Census data).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for December 2000

Juvenile Justice (1999)

Arrests for Violent and Property Index Crimes, Ages 10-17
The Uniform Crime Report of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes. Four index offenses—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—are considered violent. The other four—larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson—are classified as property offenses. These offenses are considered "index" crimes because they are consistently defined across the states, not because they are considered the most serious. For example, larceny arrests often result from shoplifting offenses.

These data should be used with caution because of sources of error. First, the arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not numbers of youth; each arrest of an individual who was arrested multiple times is included in the count, as well as multiple youth involved in a single incident. Second, many county numbers are based on partial reporting by police jurisdictions in those counties. Variations across counties may be more influenced by local law enforcement and community norms than actual incidents. Additional information on this problem can be obtained from the Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police.

In Michigan's criminal justice system seventeen year-olds are not considered "juveniles," so they are included here for comparability with national data.

The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-17 in 1999 (population is estimated).

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police. As these data are periodically updated, electronic information may differ from the data presented here.

Trend Indicators

(in order of their appearance on state/county profiles)

Economic Security

Child poverty, Ages 0-17 and Ages 5-17
Poverty rates for all children, ages 0-17, include those related to the head of the household, as well as those living in the household who are not related to that person. The poverty rate for school-aged children includes only "related" children—defined as "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption. Poverty estimates for children, ages 0-4, are not calculated because of the population differences between these two sets of estimates. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The Census Bureau estimates county child poverty using a modeling technique based on administrative data derived from tax returns, counts of food stamp participants, data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, decennial census estimates, intercensal population estimates, and the March Current Population Survey (CPS).

The rates are percents of children, ages 0-17 and ages 5-17, in 1989 and 1997. Rates are reported as calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, Bureau of the Census. File EST97_MI dat, February 2000.

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. The exception is MEAP achievement where increased shares of children with satisfactory scores represent an improvement.

Changes on some indicators such as victims of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or staffing levels.

Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations based on published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

Rank is assigned to a county indicator based on the rate of the most recent year or the average of the three most recent years. A rank of 1 is the "best" rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator.

Children Receiving Free/Reduced Priced School Lunches
Students from families with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free or reduced prices in the federal School Lunch Program. Students from families reporting income between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced priced meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or "free" meal. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced priced school meals do not apply.

The rate is the percent of all public school students for school years 1989-90 and 2000-01.

Source: Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education (1989-90 abd 2000-01).

Child Health

Inadequate Prenatal Care
As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received, if care began during the third trimester or fewer than five visits occurred, when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, fewer visits are considered adequate.)

This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

The rate is the percent of resident live births. To mitigate random year-to-year variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1989-91 and 1997-99. Births by county are based on the mother's county of residence. Births in Michigan to nonresidents of Michigan and births to Michigan residents that take place outside the U.S. are not included in the counts.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1989-1999).

Standard measures are used for the various indicators:

- **Percentages** for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low-birthweight babies, high school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, and student MEAP achievement.
- **Per 1,000** for infant mortality, children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, children in out-of-home care, and births to teens.
- **Per 100,000** for teen deaths (by accident, homicide and suicide) and child deaths.

Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies of low-birthweight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth.

The rate is the percent of resident live births. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1989-91 and 1997-99. Births by county are based on the mother's county of residence. Births in Michigan to nonresidents of Michigan and births to Michigan residents that take place outside the U.S. are not included in the counts.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1989-1999).

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality numbers include deaths of infants up to one year of age. County totals do not always add up to the Michigan total because county of residence is missing in some infant death cases.

The rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 resident live births. Since an infant death may occur in the calendar year following the birth year, some amount of error is introduced into the rate. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1989-91 and 1997-99.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1999).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14

The number of child deaths includes deaths from all causes: disease as well as injury. The rate is the number of child deaths per 100,000 children, ages 1-14. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1989-91 and 1997-99 (population is estimated).

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1987-1999). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Child Safety

Children in Investigated Families

These children are in families where an investigation was conducted, usually initiated by a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census data).

Source: Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years 1990 and 2000).

Confirmed Victims of Abuse or Neglect

These numbers reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. (These numbers reflect all three categories where alleged abuse or neglect has been confirmed.) The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the *Services Manual* of the Family Independence Agency.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census data).

Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1990 and 2000).

Children in Out-of-Home Care

The total number includes all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. The number of children in out-of-home care for reasons of abuse or neglect and the number for delinquency are also presented.

The total number of children in out-of-home care also includes the numbers of children in court-supervised out-of-home care—roughly 2,000 in the state. Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health or Department of Corrections are

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 2000 began on October 1, 1999, and ended on Sept 30, 2000. Data from the Family Independence Agency such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care are reported in fiscal years.

Three-year averages are used to calculate trends for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted than a single year. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

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not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.

The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census data). Data from the four quarters are used to calculate an annual average.

Source: Children's Protective Services Management Information Report, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1990 and 2000). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

"Child abuse" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

"Child neglect" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

(i) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.

(ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

Adolescence

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

The rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women, ages 15-17, in 1990 and 1999. Births in Michigan to nonresidents of Michigan and births to Michigan residents that take place outside the U.S. are not included in the counts. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1989-91 and 1997-99 (population is estimated).

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1989-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens, Ages 15-19

The total number of teen deaths caused by accidental injury, homicide, or suicide is included in this indicator.

The rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 youth, ages 15-19, in 1990 and 1999. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1989-91 and 1997-99 (population is estimated).

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (1989-1999). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

High School Dropouts

The count of dropouts in a given year in Michigan is the sum of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 on fall count day of one school year and who are not accounted for on fall count day of the following school year. Students who were enrolled on the beginning count day are considered accounted for on the ending count day if they are enrolled, have transferred to another district, were retained in grade, or graduated. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. If districts with negative dropout rates represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals are not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected.

The rate is a percent based on the expected enrollment on the ending count day. Rates are reported as calculated by the Department of Education.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1990-91 and 1998-99 school year). (Obtained October 2001) As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here.

Education

Students with Satisfactory Reading Skills

The Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) and the High School Test are statewide testing programs designed to assess school and student performance and identify educational needs. The MEAP reading tests are administered to grades four and seven. Beginning with the 1999-00 school year seventh graders may repeat the test. The High School Test is administered to high school students, primarily in the junior year. Certain students are eligible to take the test in their sophomore year and some students do not take it until the senior year. Students may repeat the test to improve scores. Some students opt out of taking the test, but recent policy changes make this less common than in past years. The 1997-98 school year was used for the high school base year because a new version of the reading test was introduced in that year.

Reading test scores for fourth and seventh grades are reported in three performance categories: satisfactory, moderate and low. To achieve a satisfactory score a student must meet a specified standard on both the story and the informational reading selections. Moderate performance is meeting the standard on only one of the two reading selections. Reading scores on the High School Test are reported in four categories. Proficiency is defined as scoring at levels 1 or 2. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the *Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.*)

Grade-level number is the number of students who performed at the satisfactory level on the MEAP reading test or at the proficient level on the High School Test for reading. For all except the 2000 High School Test, the MEAP publishes district level scores as percents. Thus, in some cases, the numbers reported here do not add up to the original totals because they were calculated from the percents and rounded as necessary to whole numbers. The rate is the percent of students in that grade who took the test.

Source: MEAP reading scores, 1989-90 and 1999-2000, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education K-12 data base; MEAP and High School Test reading scores, 1997-98 and 2000, Merit Award Program, Michigan Department of the Treasury.

Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the following indicators: participation in free or reduced price lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a relatively small share (2%) of all K-12 public education students.

kids count
in Michigan

Photographs that appear in the data book were acquired independently and have no relationship to the discussion or indicator with which they appear.

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MISSION STATEMENT

To improve the status of children, youth, and families, Kids Count in Michigan collects and disseminates data as a basis for public policy development and community action.

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